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DANCE OF KRISHNA



—Sketched from a Rajput Painting by Miss K. P. Bhise.



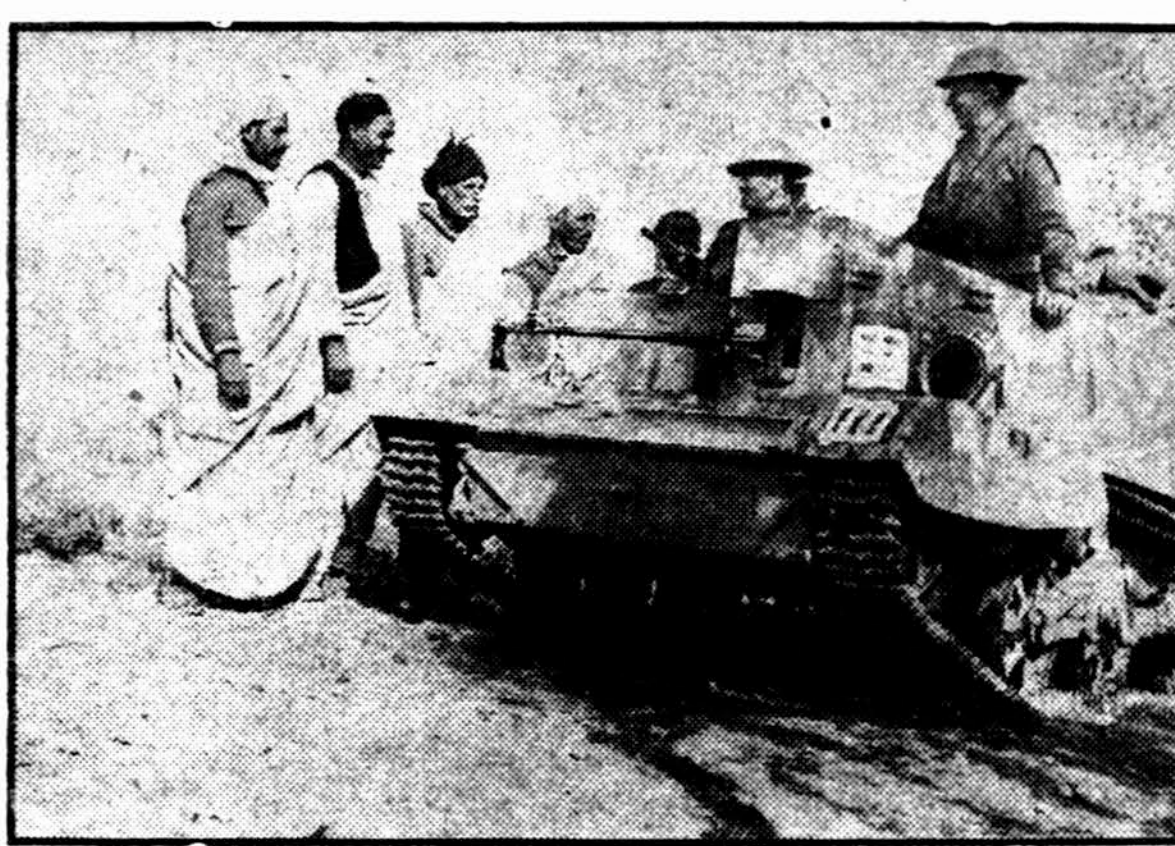
King George talking with people in a bombed area of Bristol.



Queen Elizabeth chats with a woman bombed out of her home.



House of Precentor of Eton College damaged by bomb in recent raid.



Local inhabitants of the town of Giovanni Berta in Lybia are interested and pleased to see the British troops when they entered the town.

BRITISH ARMY STUDIES INVASION TACTICS

When the day comes for Britain to invade the enemy territory one of the problems will be the crossing of rivers when all bridges have been destroyed. To counter this the British army has perfected the use by troops of collapsible boats. Photo shows: Troops covered by rifle and Bren gun units, form up with their collapsible boats to cross a river.



(Left) Mr. Racziewicz, the Polish President, welcomed in a town somewhere in Scotland.



(Right) Return from manoeuvres somewhere in the Middle East.

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JAMSHEDI NAV ROZ, THE ROYAL FESTIVAL

By KHWAJA MUSHTAQ AHMAD

NAV ROZ! It is a magic word, which conjures up picturesque memories of an ancient past when the semi-divine potentates, surrounded by flattering (even worshipping) courtiers, celebrated this joyous festival in a right royal manner.

The Iranian tradition traces it back thousands of years to the pre-deluge Golden Age of Jamshed, who first celebrated Nav Roz. In spite of its roots in hoary antiquity, there are many fabulous associations which still cling to this festival. It is said that God began the Creation and the planets were set rolling in their orbits on this auspicious day. To the religious minded it has always appealed as a day on which the forces of Light gain a victory over Darkness; and Spring, the season of joy, follows triumphantly on the heels of dark and dreary winter. But we may be on surer grounds by regarding it as the day on which Jamshed built the palace of Persepolis, and ordered that it should be kept as a feast day in future.

With such regal sanction behind it, Nav Roz has the hallmark of royalty. Throughout Persian history, on this day, the Iranian monarchs continued to emulate their glorious predecessors in celebrating this feast. From the days of Cyrus to very modern times, it has been a custom of the King to hold a review of troops and courtiers, who entertained him to favour them by accepting their costly "humble presents". In return the king distributed gold coins to those whom he received. This age-old magnanimous practice survived till 1932, when the present Shah of Persia succumbed to the demands of national economy and stopped this waste of money.

During the Sassanian regime in Persia Nav Roz was celebrated with dazzling and colourful gaiety, the royal person always being the central figure. Elaborate preparations for the celebrations were made twenty-five days before the festival. In the royal courtyard twelve pillars of bricks and mortar were erected, and around each one of these corn, barley and rice were sown. On the sixth day of Nav Roz, these crops were reaped to the accompaniment of dances and songs.

The king began the day of rejoicing with fresh milk sweetened with fresh dates. Then he was presented with a silver tray containing silver cups and snow-white cones of sugar. After this auspicious offering was made, streams of rare and costly gifts, carefully arranged in large trays, flowed to the Royal palace. So incredibly great was the number of these gifts that a Ministry of No Roz ("Diwani No Roz") was in-

stituted for the purpose of receiving and giving gifts on behalf of the king. Throughout the festival, which lasted a fortnight, a white falcon perched on the royal hand, as a sign of felicity and power.

The Great Mughals

The great Mughal Emperors of India were lovers of pomp and glory; and it was with this motive that Akbar the Great decreed celebration of Nav Roz—the day with glorious regal traditions.

On this day, the Great Mughal ascended the throne at an auspicious hour, previously selected by the royal astrologer. With this significant act of His Majesty, from every nook and corner of the Imperial City, began an unending roar of drums and the people knew that the Nav Roz celebrations had commenced.

From this moment onwards, the Mughal court resounded with the songs and dances of the Indian 'nautch' girls. The capital of the Empire was dotted with the assemblages of joy-struck people. By

royal orders the "saki" (the cup bearer) was made accessible to all and sundry; and the people filled their cups with some verses from old Khayam:—

"Come, fill the Cup, and in the fire o Spring,
Your winter garments of repentance fling."

Thus the 'Shahinshah,' in the words of Jehangir, "gave wine to most of the servants....and made them heated with the wine of loyalty."

The Mughal court, on Nav Roz, was a veritable pageant of colour and dazzling lustre. The massive pillars of the hall of audience were wrapped in radiant sheets of brocade. Flowered satin canopies were raised over the extensive apartment. As the nobles moved from one place to the other on the richly carpeted floor, they had to steer their way through innumerable tassels of silk and gold suspended from the canopied roof.

The "Alam Panah" (world protector) "dignified" a throne protected by a costly canopy with golden fringes laden with golden pears and apples. All around him were the Omarrah (courtiers), all richly apparelled, and vying with each other in displaying loyalty to the throne.

On the third day of the festival, the Grand Mughal was weigh-

ed against gold in a golden scale; and the slightest increase in his weight resulted in congratulatory retorts and "thanks to the Almighty." Honours, ranks and promotions were bestowed on the "loyal servants of the throne" and members of the royal family. In return the nobles had to present the monarch with costly gifts. In the courtyard every noble had a tent of his own where he displayed the exquisite gifts for His Majesty, who went round in turn to each tent "by way of exalting my servants". In the despotically stately words of Jehangir, "Out of these gifts that which pleased me attained to the dignity o acceptance."

The Mina Bazar

But the most romantic feature of the Nav Roz celebrations of this period is the whimsical fair known as the "Mina Bazar", held inside the seraglio. It was a mock bazar conducted by the most charming ladies of the aristocracy, who kept stalls of costly brocade and embroidered articles. As the King, accompanied by the Begums, came to the stalls to make purchases, a lively conversation ensued between the lovely merchant and the Royal purchasers by way of bargain. It was in reality a regular battle of wits and exchange of "bon mot".

On being told the price of the article the king would say, "You are certainly wrong. I cannot

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"THE BLUE DANUBE WALTZ"

(Elderman in "The Washington Post")

"In The Name Of British Freedom"

American Friends Of India Ask For Release Of Jawaharlal Nehru And Other Satyagrahis



Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

On the 17th of December, 1940, there was held in New York City a unique meeting under the auspices of The New History Society. The officers of the Society gathered together a group of American friends of England in New York in order to hold the meeting to "protest imprisonment of Jawaharlal Nehru and other Indian leaders", says Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar, writing in "New History", the well known Bahai journal of "New York".

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, friend and apostle of Gandhi, advocate of freedom for India and for all subject countries, tried and tested pacifist, acted as chairman of the meeting. With such a distinguished American in the chair, the spirit of the meeting could be nothing but that of goodwill and 'Ahimsa' (non-violence: love) toward all of God's children.

Yes, goodwill there was for the embattled people of the British Isles; present, too, was regret that the British people, who have led in developing parliamentary and democratic institutions, should have failed to hear India's plea for freedom and democracy at this critical period.

The sponsors of the meeting, actuated by goodwill alike for India and for Britain, decided, on the hand, to protest England's denial of freedom to India and the imprisonment of Nehru and others and, on the other hand, to take up a collection at the meeting for British children. The task of making a plea for funds for this specific purpose was entrusted to me. I was delighted to accept the commission, because I felt it would be in the true Gandhi spirit to protest against the injustices of a system—of the British Empire system—without the slightest illwill for the authors or operators of that system. To drive home the point of chivalry and Ahimsa, I donned my Gandhi cap before appealing for funds.

Dr. Holmes' opening remarks dealt with "The World Significance of India's Struggle for Freedom" in terms of the destiny of one-fifth of the human race as well as in terms of the revolutionary technique of non-violence perfected by Gandhi and India. "Nehru's imprisonment is an expression of India's non-violence in action."

Mirza Ahmad Sohrab, Director of The New History Society, eloquently pleaded for India's free-

dom as a precondition to universal democracy and world peace. He suggested how fitting it was that the meeting in protest of Nehru's imprisonment should be held in Caravan Hall, which is dedicated to the service of a Great Prisoner of the East—Baha-O-Llah.

America's Stake In Indian Struggle

As the third speaker on the programme, I was assigned the task of expounding "America's Stake in the Indo-British Struggle." Thanking American friends on behalf of India as well as on my own behalf for the protest meeting, I suggested we better look upon this meeting as a celebration for Pandit Nehru's imprisonment which has brought India a step nearer to the goal of Swaraj. "Inasmuch as America is opposed to totalitarianism, she ought to be interested in working for the destruction of the empire system which is the parent of the totalitarian philosophy of government."

Dr. Anup Singh, author of "Nehru, The Rising Star of India", gave an interesting account of the life story of "Nehru—The Jail Bird." His presentation brought this noble oft-times imprisoned son of India nearer the heart of his American hearers.

Rev. A. J. Muste, Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, speaking upon "The Message of Non-Violence in the World of Violence," pointed out the urgent need for pacifists in America and elsewhere to study the example of India, Gandhi and his followers. "Non-Violence must express itself in works of goodwill."

India—An Acid Test

Rev. Eliot White, whose ancestry goes back to the Mayflower, speaking on "India, the Acid Test of Britain's Professions," drove home his point by referring to a Biblical parable, and elicited the enthusiastic applause of the house as he concluded his address with the question: "Can England's profession of democracy and freedom stand the acid test with regard to India?"

Finally, Rev. J. Holmes Smith, recently returned missionary from India, read Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's "Message to America" which was entrusted to his care. In this message, as appropriate to-day as on the day when it was given to Dr. Smith, Pandit Nehru pleaded with America, as the foremost democracy on whose broad shoulders the responsibilities of the world would soon rest, not to forget the 350 million of India and the 400 million people of China.

This unique protest meeting for Mr. Nehru at which the collection was taken up for British children made me personally feel that Gandhi's spirit of chivalry had visited the shores of the New World.

I cannot find adequate words of praise for the initiative, wise judgment and spiritual insight displayed by The New History Society, but for whose efforts Nehru's imprisonment would have remained unmarked in America.

Text Of Resolution

The collection amounted to dol. 164.05. The next day it was sent by air mail to Mr. Lawrence Housman, one of the leaders of the Society of Friends in Great Britain, for the alleviation of suffering among the British children.

The following resolution, moved from the chair, was passed by unanimous acclaim:

Resolved that it is the sense of this meeting sponsored by a group of friends of England in New York.

(1) That the weapon of non-violent resistance forged by India under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership is an asset to the cause of freedom, democracy and peace;

(2) That the empire system, whether operated by the British or the French, by the Germans or the Japanese, is essentially wrong because it is based upon a denial of freedom and democracy to subject peoples;

(3) That the British people owe

it to their own noble tradition of freedom and democracy to grant to India her inalienable right to self-determination—to Swaraj;

(4) That we urge the British people to appeal to their government at Whitehall immediately to release Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders of India as an earnest call of their goodwill toward India in her non-violent struggle for freedom and democracy.

The following cable was sent to the Prime Minister of Britain, Mr. Winston Churchill: "American audience protests imprisonment of Nehru and fellow-Indians. In name of English freedom, petition their release—Julie Chanier, President, New History Society."

Military Expenditure Of Great Powers

The present (fifteenth) edition of the "Armaments Year-Book" (1939-40) brings to a close a series of volumes which have been regularly published since 1924. These fifteen volumes represent the world history of the development of armaments from the time when the military forces of the various countries almost regained their equilibrium after the end of world war, until the time when, fifteen years later, a fresh war put an end for the time being to a publication devoted to portraying the organisation of the armed forces of the various countries on a peace footing.

The new edition of the "Year-Book" appears at a time when questions relating to the organisation of the armed forces of the different countries are holding the attention of the world. While it does not contain information regarded as secret (mobilisable forces, reserved war material, etc.),

it does show the world in arms organised on a peace footing as it was on the eve of the hostilities which broke out in Europe in September, 1939.

It is hardly necessary to stress the importance of information regarding the armed forces in peace-time, since it is these forces which are called upon to sustain the first shock of the enemy and to enable the mobilisation of the reserve forces to take place normally.

The armed forces constituted on a peace footing also enable a sort of armaments graph to be drawn, which may be regarded as a barometer indicating the more or less pacific state of mind prevailing in the world at any given time.

The following table, showing the military expenditure of seven Great Powers for the years 1933 to 1939, may be given as an example.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN NATIONAL CURRENCY (in millions).

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
United Kingdom (£)	122	172	251	391	736
France (francs)	10,983	8,277	9,522	11,186	31,754
Germany	 According to the declarations of the Chancellor of Reich, altogether 90 milliards of Reichsmarks were spent on armaments.				
Italy (lire) (2)	5,143	5,957	5,175	7,094	7,896
Japan (yen) (2)	1,033	1,076	1,237	1,247	1,827
U.S.S.R. (roubles)	8,200	14,816	17,481	27,044	40,885
United States of America (dol.)	805	933	1,033	1,131	1,387

The graph that might be constructed from the figures in the above table would convey some idea of the extent of the preparations made by the Great Powers for an armed conflict. Such a graph would give a summary impression of the speeding-up of the armaments race, with its last stage merging into that in which the production of war material is being pushed to its maximum limits

in the course of the present war. Many other graphs might be constructed on the basis of data to be found in the new edition, all of which would confirm the conclusions to be drawn from the above table.

- (1) Not including extra-budgetary expenditure.
- (2) Not including war expenditure and, for Italy, the extraordinary expenditure for Italian East Africa.

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THE HOLY CARPET

Picturesque Egyptian Pilgrimage With Historic Gifts For Kaaba

(BY ALEC R. CURY, AUTHOR OF "CAIRO: HOW TO SEE IT")

THE victory in the Western Desert has had world wide repercussions. Perhaps the least expected of these was the increase in the number of pilgrims to Mecca—the number trebling itself almost over-night.

Our photographer was privileged to be at the ceremony of the handing over the Mahmal or Holy Carpet to the Deputy Prince of the pilgrimage by King Farouk's representative and took the photographs shown on this page.

The Mahmal

The history of the Mahmal is an interesting one. The word means "something loaded" or a gift carried on a beast of burden. The Mahmal is composed of a wooden litter carried on camel back and contains hangings and curtains made of silk brocade, lined with cotton lining. It is popularly called The Holy Carpet, as these hangings are destined to cover the Kaaba (Cube), the room in the Great Mosque at Mecca, in which is kept the black, holy stone, believed to have fallen from heaven with Adam.

A hanging, which will serve as a screen for the door of the "Kaaba", is sent also. A "chapter" from the Koran is embroidered in gold and silver threads on it. There

are also two other screens of the same description, one for the door of "God's Sanctuary" and the other for "Abraham's Shrine." A

third screen, beautifully inscribed with Koranic verses and the picture of an Arabic lamp, is to cover the pulpit.

The keys of the Kaaba are placed in a green silk bag, lined likewise with the green silk. The exterior is suitably inscribed.

The Gold And Silver

Seventeen thousand "mithkal" or about 176 lbs. of gold and silver have been used in embroidering these brocade. So much gold

and silver is used annually because the Kiswa is renewed every year. The hereditary weavers are already busy preparing next year's Kiswa.

The old Kiswa is given away every year to the servants of the "Haram El-Sheriff"—The Holy Precincts at Mecca. They cut it into tiny little bits which they sell to the devout pilgrims who believe in this way that they derive blessings. Wealthy Indian pilgrims pay very large sums of money to get complete covers.



Before leaving on the pilgrimage the Mahmal is led round the open space seven times.



One of the eight hangings of black brocade embroidered in gold and silver.



The Prime Minister, representing the King hands over the Mahmal to the Deputy Prince of the Pilgrimage.

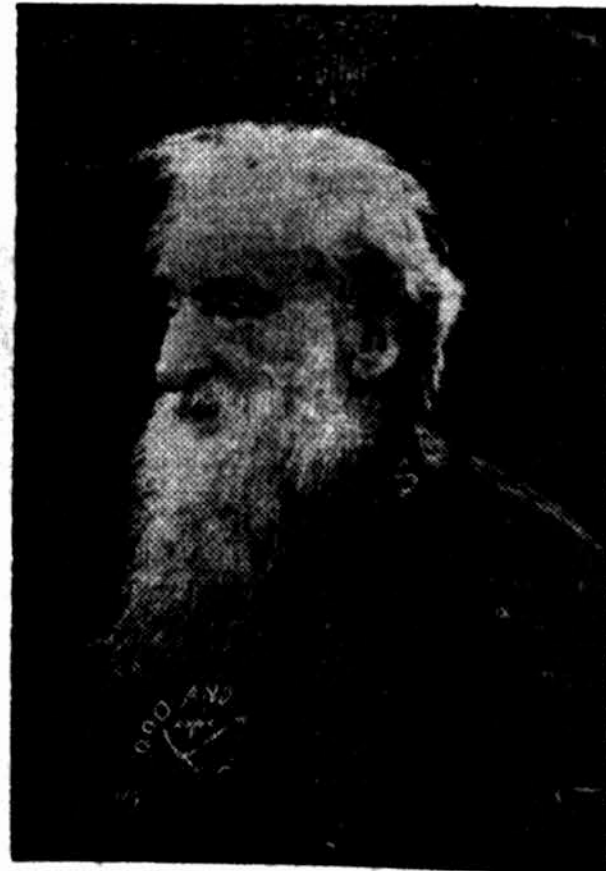
The Salvation Army---A Great Social Force

By NOMAN HILLSON

Seventy-five years ago an inspired preacher, one William Booth, then comparatively unknown outside his own immediate sphere, began to hold religious meetings on a derelict piece of ground in the East End of London, appropriately called Mile End Waste. He was laughed at and derided by his hearers, but he persisted in his efforts to instil in their minds a new spiritual hope.

The men and women to whom he preached were the dregs of the slums, gaul birds, incorrigible thieves, drunkards, termagants from the nearby gin palaces, pickpockets and petty black-mailers. William Booth did not flinch from catcalls, abuse, and even missiles. In a few weeks he had established what he called the East London Mission.

From that small beginning grew the world-wide organisation known as the Salvation Army. To-day the uniform of the Salvation Army is familiar all over the world. The message of the Army, with its outspoken evangelical call, is preached in 104 different languages and dialects. In all parts of the earth, 27,417 of-



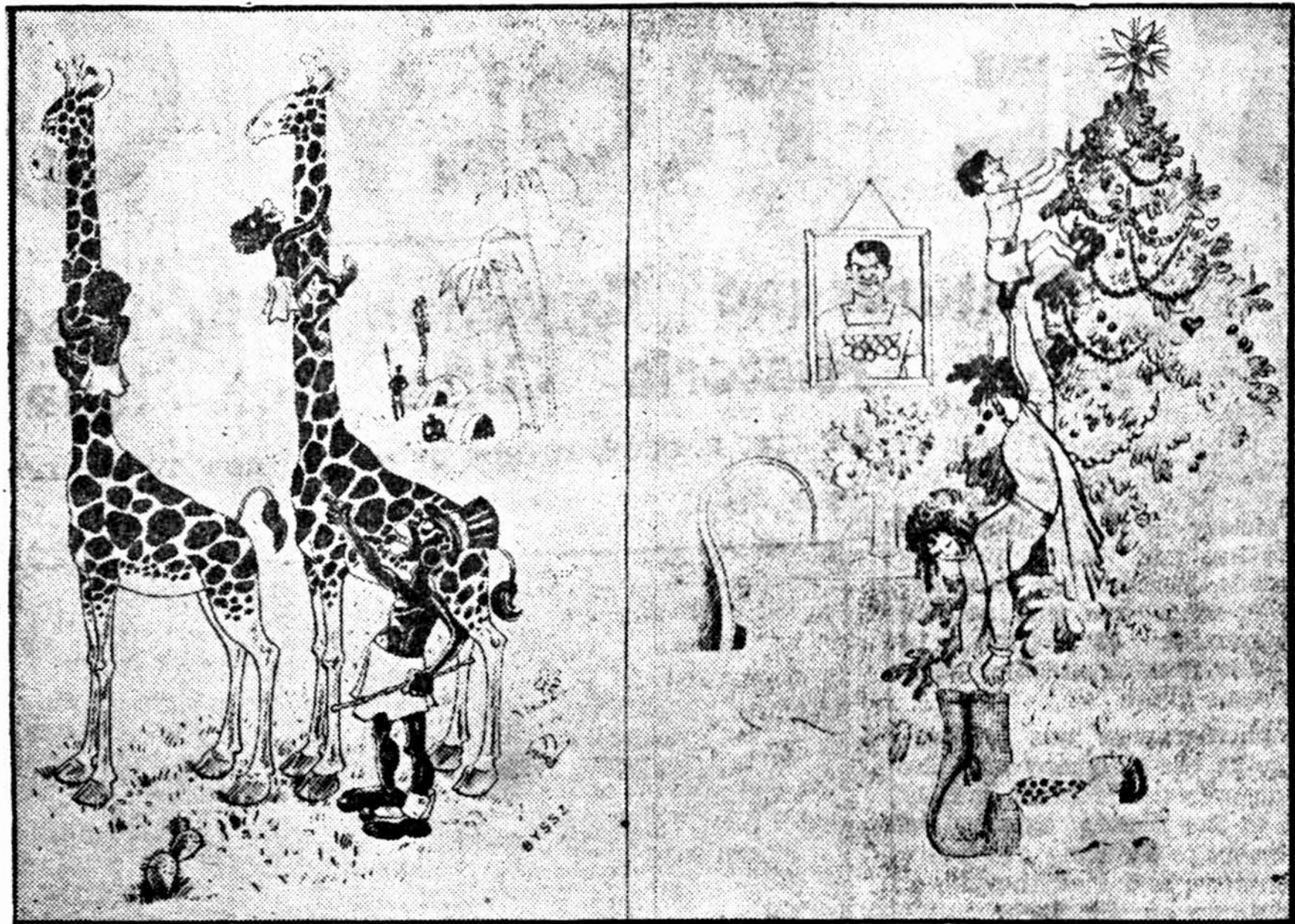
William Booth, Salvation Army's famous founder and leader.

ficers and cadets are permanently at work carrying on the task of goodwill towards men as spoken by their pioneer chief on a

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Practical Sports- manship Applied Acrobatics

(Drawings by Byssz)



(Left) Pole-climbing practice in Africa. (Right) Decorating the Christmas Tree is no problem in an acrobatic family.



Putting up the Curtains in the Strong Man's House.



The Football Referee has no Easy Job in his House.



The Courtship of the Pole-jumper.

Poor Pappa! His Daily Trials And Tribulations

By S. A. RAFIQUE

"What! Some more shoes?" I said to my wife "You only bought a pair last week"

"But they were for Firoz, Omar's shoes are in pieces", replied my wife.

"But didn't you spend five rupees for Firoz only last Saturday!" I asked.

"But I only bought a sweater for Ayesha, a dozen socks for Firoz and some new cloth for Baby clothes" answered my wife soothingly.

"That is the limit" I said, carefully nursing the ten rupee note in my pocket. After all a man had a little right to some fun on his own account. I had been given a very good tip of a sure winner, and if the other barristers in Delhi went to the races every week, surely I could go once! It might be that I would come back with fifty rupees in my pocket.

"Well I have no money at all. He can make his shoes last a little while longer" I said with an air of grand finality.

I changed my clothes, hailed a tonga and dashed off to the race course. For once I was master

of my own destiny. All the others were waiting for me and we walked to the booking office.

"Now let me pay for my own ticket" I said grandly to Azis who was about to purchase one for me, and I put my hand in my pocket to take out the precious note.

"Done again" I exclaimed under my breath with wrath. "If only I hadn't taken off my coat to wash! Blow Omar's shoes" and aloud "Oh, well, if you insist, Azis," and tried to seem indifferent to the fact of his paying for my three rupee ticket.

"I really must think out some different place for hiding my money, for my pockets are certainly never safe from my wife and children" I mentally resolved.

Some are born Uncles,
Some become Fathers,
And some have Grand-father-
hood thrust upon them"

To be a father is to do one's duty to one's country, but to have no one to do his duty by you I wonder if there are any

conscious fathers as there are certainly conscious mothers. And yet what are the throes of motherhood as compared to the lifelong sufferings and responsibilities of a father. The mother gets all the clinging dotting affection of her children, while the poor father is only an outsider, an interloper at best. The only useful purpose he seems to have is to have pockets which may be gone through!

What with sweaters, socks, shoes, toys, hats, school bills and doctors bills, the father has to go with frayed collars, petrol cleaned hats, Japanese socks! He is a lucky father who can afford an occasional cinema. And then he has to pay for two adults and four half tickets! He can't even ask his manager friend for passes: one may oblige with one or two, but certainly not with half a dozen!

"I must write this beastly article," I said one bright morning to my wife.

"It means a measly twenty rupees, but still it must be done."

"That will be nice" chirruped my wife. "We will call that Ayesha's money, and put it in the bank. It will be quite a big sum by the time she is married."

"Nothing of the sort" I thundered, lying in bed with my breakfast on the bedside table.

A little hand stole round and grabbed my ear from behind the pillow.

"Me kiss Pappa" cooed Ayesha. I dutifully turned my cheek for a very wet kiss.

"Me kiss Pappa again" Christian-like I turned the other cheek.

"Oh, well, perhaps you are right" I said philosophically to my wife.

Ayesha had won her mother's point.

"The present generation with its painted lips, short skirts and cocktails" I began my article.

"That's my marble" a piercing shout rent the air.

"No, that's mine" rasped an equally high-pitched voice.

(Continued on Page 32)

HEALTHY RECREATION FOR THE MASSES

PLAN OF NINETY "COMMUNITY CENTRES"
UNFOLDED AT HEALTH WEEK CELE-
BRATION AT KANDIVALI INSTITUTE
OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

By S. A. TAHIR

"WE have laid the foundation of ninety community centres throughout the Bombay Presidency, where the message of Health and Physical Education Week will be carried to the masses"—thus remarked Principal Joseph of the Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivali, with a sense of justifiable pride in his 90 students, the other day, at the close of the Health



Hygeia Symbol of Health with her staff:

and Physical Education Week. Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Secretary to the Bombay Government, was in the chair.

Although the project was worked out in response to the recommendation of the Board of Physical Education, yet it appeared that it was the spontaneous expression of the inner urge of the Institute. I can well see the be-

ginning of a change when the dreamy teacher, tired of solving problems on the black-board, steps out as a vital force of social service with a following of rejuvenated youth of the country. It would surely be an achievement if the idea of Health Week celebration is seriously taken up by all the schools and colleges in the province.

Exactly a fortnight before the actual celebration, an oath was taken by the students of the Institute, facing their own flag, "That we will spare no pains in bringing the Health and Physical Education Week to a successful termination", and it will be interesting to know how they did.

Installation Ceremony

The Week opened on 21st of February, early in the morning with the installation of Hygeia, the Symbol of Health and Happiness. The whole scene was like a page from the history of the medical age, when coronations of Kings and installations of religious heads were used as potent forces for generating awe and inspiration amongst the participants.

The whole assembly was arranged in a circular formation, facing a beautifully decorated dais, awaiting the arrival of Hygeia. She appeared, crowned in gold and dressed in silver white flowing robes, surrounded with her fair attendants, seated on a car bedecked with flowers, mango leaves and placards.

She was received by the "High Priestess" dressed in conformity to her dignity and attended by her "Staff Bearers". The whole retinue moved slowly and majestically toward the assembly. The "Official Announcer" proclaimed

in a grim voice, "Hail! Hygeia of Health-land!" and instantaneously a hundred right hands were seen to go up as a mark of respect for the Symbol.

After the Hygeia and her attendants were accommodated on the dais, the "Master of Ceremony" ordained the High Priestess to present the "Grand Custodian of the Kandivali Ashram in grace of Hygeia of Health-land", and to the surprise of the spectators, Principal Joseph was approached unawares by the dignitary and he had to undergo the ceremony of offering obeisance to his own student now representing a rarified personality. Another member of the staff, Mr. V. K. Kulkarni, was ordained by the Master of Ceremony to be presented in grace of Hygeia. He had the signal honour of receiving "Knighthood of the Order of Hygeia of Health-land" by the symbol through her instrument of action, the Grand Custodian of the Kandivali Ashram. The ceremony was marked with dramatic actions supported by well worded phrases, such as "Sir V. K. will move forward to receive blessings at the hands of Hygeia of Health-land."

"Sir V. K. will bow down in obeisance to Hygeia."

"Sir V. K. will retire!"

At the close of the ceremony, the whole assembly moved itself into a well ordered procession with the rhythm of the hand.

Health Crusade Procession

It was an attractive sight to see the procession descending gracefully from the top of the hill toward the Kandivali village, headed by the "Herald" mounted on horseback and followed by the band and processionists, the so-



Health Flag Salutation.

called "Inmates of the Kandivali Ashram". They were carrying a number of placards, some of which were beautifully worded, such as:



Mr. Jamnadas Mehta with Principal Joseph coming to hoist the Health Flag.

"Eat Oranges and be Sun-kissed".

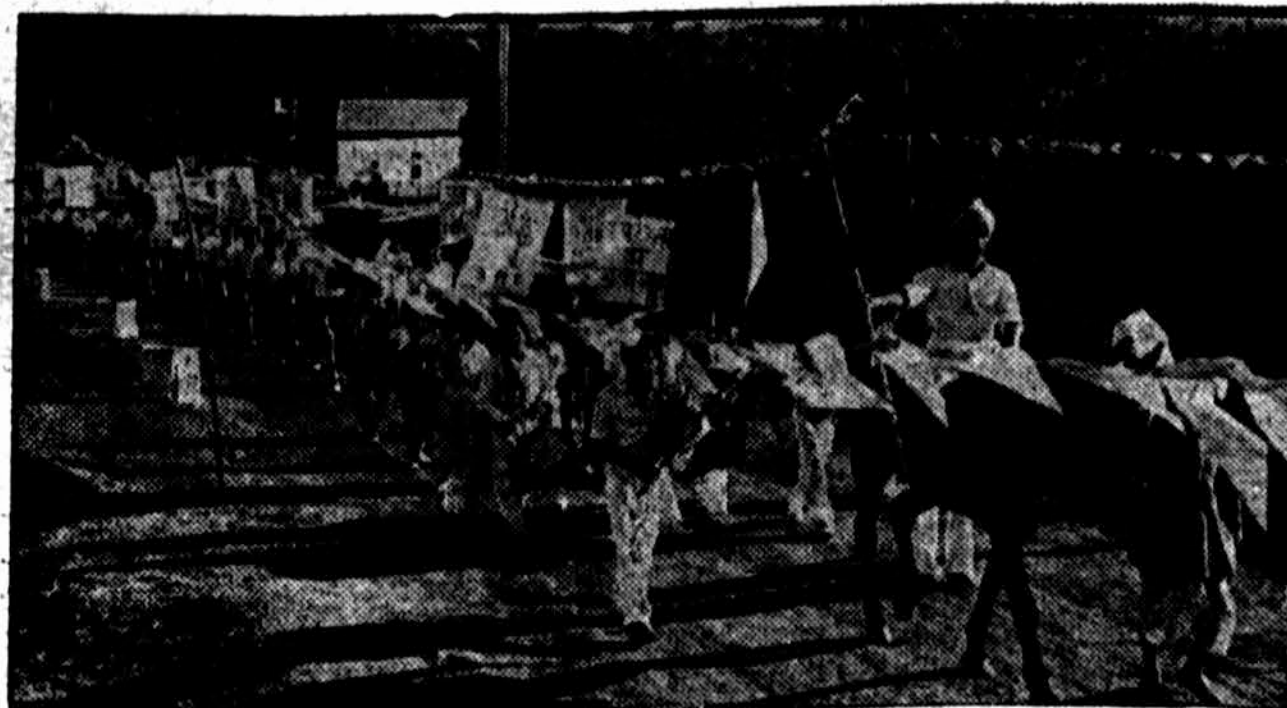
"Next to untarnished Honour, Health is the Greatest Blessing on Earth."

"Laughter is the Swan song of Sadness".

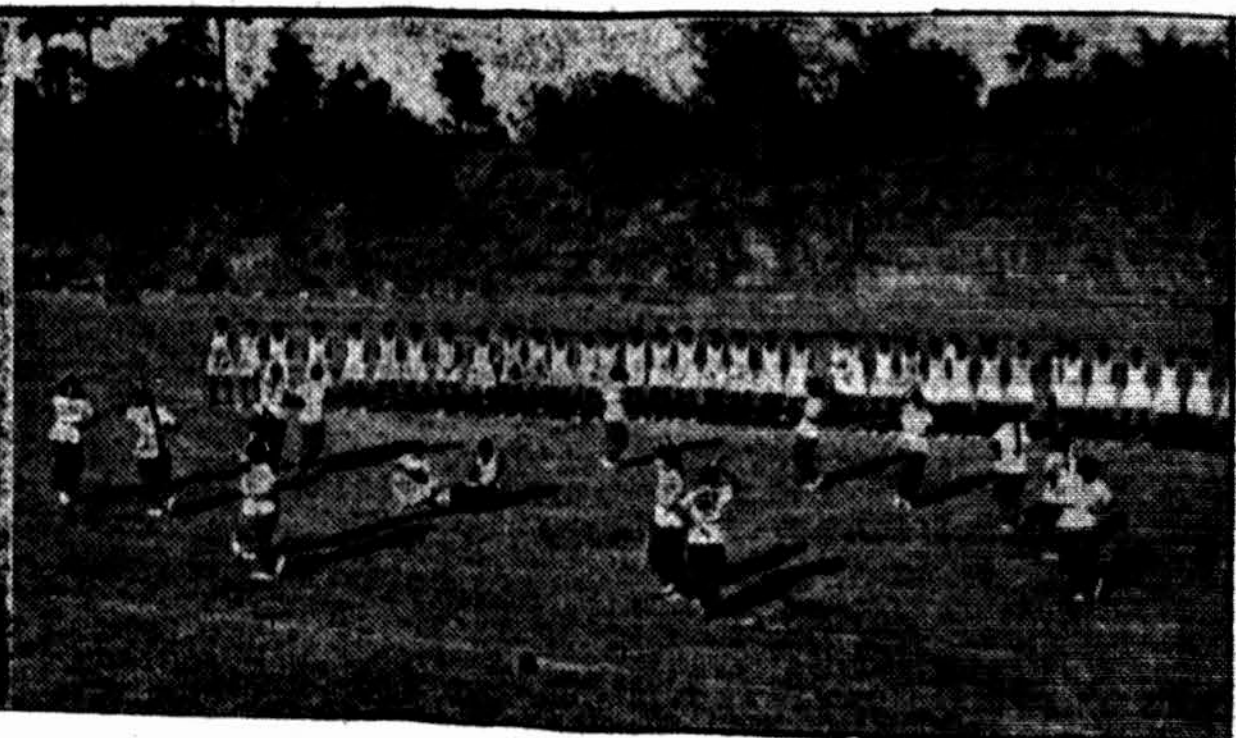
"Sportsman is the Only Citizen".

"Our Country is Ill-nourished, Ill-housed and Ill-clad"

(Continued on Page 31)



(Left) Health Crusade Procession passing through Kandivali.



(Right) Garba Dance by women students of T. L. P. E.

'Child Is Father Of The Man'

TRUTH OF MAXIM SEEN IN SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF BEHAVIOURISM IN INFANT AND ADULT STAGES

(The talk was broadcast by Swami Kuvalayananda from the All-India Radio, Bombay Station, and is being published with the permission of the Station Director, All-India Radio, Bombay.)

IN talking to you about Yoga as the supreme solace of human life, I am going to take my stand on Yogic text books, biology and behaviourism. Biology takes a comprehensive view of the living world and behaviourism is a school of psychology that has its origin directly in biology and follows methods of investigation that are admittedly scientific. Now behaviourists look upon man only as a biological unit, and deny or ignore the existence of mind and everything connected with it such as consciousness, instincts, sensations, emotions, etc. Not finding mental processes in their observations, they have come to the conclusion that all these concepts could be rejected in the study of human psychology. As my talk proceeds, we will find that some of their processes are extremely useful in education, but at the same time, we will see that there are some flaws in behaviourism. The following brief discussion of behaviourism will be sufficient for our purpose.

Stimulus And Response

According to behaviourists all human activities including those of an infant, are merely responses or reactions to stimuli either simple or complex. An electric wire moderately charged touching my finger would constitute a simple stimulus and the automatic withdrawal of my hand would constitute a simple response. The

presentation of a problem like that of prohibition to a nation would constitute a highly complex stimulus and the reception given by the nation to this problem would constitute a highly complex response. This stimulus-response relation can be objectively studied and is, according to behaviourists, the only scientific method of studying human psychology. Their claim is that when the entire psychological field is thus objectively explored and when all stimulus-response relations are properly studied, given a healthy infant, the behaviourists can make out of him, as he pleases, either a saint or a scoundrel, either a prince or a pauper! Of course, the behaviourist must be allowed to train the infant from its very birth, the training mainly consisting of the two processes of conditioning and unconditioning. Let us now see what these processes are.

Suppose a dog is in the habit of barking at the sight of a particular object. Now if you ring a bell every time the object is presented to the dog and if you repeat this process sufficiently often, the dog will start barking as soon as the bell rings, even when the object is absent. This barking of the dog at the ringing of the bell is called conditioned response and the process through which the dog is taken is called conditioning. Unconditioning is just the opposite of conditioning. This process may be explained as follows. Suppose

a child is afraid of a cat. Here the cat provides the stimulus and the response is fear. Now if at every meal time the cat is introduced, first at a distance from where the fear response is not evoked, and afterwards gradually brought nearer and nearer, in a few days time the cat will cease to excite fear in the child. This wiping out of the fear response is called unconditioning. The process of conditioning and unconditioning goes on in the case of every individual from birth to death and is responsible for the behaviour of that individual.

Study Of Infant Life

By the formulation of these two processes behaviourists have made a contribution of inestimable value to the study of human psychology. However, in their zeal to study behaviour objectively they have neglected a link that connects stimulus with response and I am of the opinion that unless and until that link is fully studied, behaviourism will never have explained the whole structure of human behaviour. What this connecting link is we shall try to discover by what is called the genetic method, the very method which behaviourists employ in their psychological research. This method consists of a study of the growth of individual life by studying the growth of infant life.

The behaviourist admits that there are responses which are not

learnt or conditioned, but are embryological. Breathing, crying, defecation, urination, movements of arms, legs and the like, are, according to the behaviourist, embryological. But he asserts that all other responses are built up by the two processes of conditioning and unconditioning. Now let us watch the infant life from its very birth and let us see whether its behaviour can be explained without bringing in mental processes.

The one thing which strikes us the most is the capacity of the infant to distinguish between acceptable and unacceptable stimuli. I admit that the acceptable and unacceptable stimuli can be rendered unacceptable and acceptable respectively by conditioning and unconditioning. But no one can claim that the infant's capacity to distinguish between acceptable and unacceptable stimuli is also built up by training. Even the behaviourist, if he cares to go deeper, will have to admit that this capacity is inborn or instinctive. Further the behaviourist does not tell us why a particular stimulus is acceptable and another unacceptable to the infant. He might only say that the acceptable stimuli bring about particular physiological reactions which the infant finds acceptable. But this reply is highly unsatisfactory. The only satisfactory reply would be that particular stimuli are ac-

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First Solo Flight: The Most Thrilling Moment In An Airman's Life

It is the spiciest experience in the life of a budding air-pilot. After many hours of dual flying, spread over many months, the instructor decided that I was ready for the supreme venture: to take the instruction 'plane up alone, writes John A. Holden in "The Irish Press".

The day was fine and a strong sun poured its rays from a cloud-flecked sky. As I made my way towards the aerodrome, lone mag-pigs, black cats, and good and bad omens of every kind cropped up here and there. As I approached my destination, over the hedge-grows in the distance I spotted the graceful 'plane on the tarmac, her nose pointing significantly, if not menacingly, to the heavens....

I was keyed up and slightly nervous as I strode across the tarmac with the instructor. He didn't bore me with last-minute instructions; rather was he inclined to talk about detached subjects. But I couldn't get long away from the fact that ten minutes later I would be streaking through the blue with the glistening aircraft, and Mother Earth below too willing to punish me for any major indiscretion.

Headgear on, harness done up, and seated comfortably, after the routine exchange of the word "Contact," the engine bounces into life with the first swing of

the prop. She ticks over with an inspiring rhythm for a few minutes as I warm her up. And then, on opening up with brakes on, the revolution needle indicates that she is "in tune". She shivers during the process from tip to tip.... And now those mild fears are allayed, if not dismissed, by the knowledge that I must now act on my own. And this can be understood, for during the last stages of one's training for solo, the occasional jabbing in of advice by the instructor whilst one has so many things to think about tends to confuse a little.

Now Or Never

So now, ailerons, elevator, and rudder tested; oil circulates freely; instruments in order. The large yellow wind-stocking shows that a fresh breeze running towards the extreme point of the airport opposite. So I head for that direction. She trundles across the wide space, and I zig-zag her to have a look out right and left for possible obstacles, as when she is sitting on all three points one cannot see out through the front.

Turning and twisting on the ground, a process at which a learner is as clumsy at first as a novice on skates, can now be accomplished with remarkable ease and efficiency. I now turn her across

wind and stop, keeping the engine ticking over. A look round the cockpit shows that everything is in order: petrol on, both switches right, instruments checked, brakes off. My selected path is clear; the wind-stocking in the distance is pointing towards me. No other 'plane coming up-wind to land. If there was, he would have the right of way. So I swing her round to complete the task for which I had trained for many months. I select a land-mark that will keep me in wind. Rudder dead centre, over goes the throttle, slowly but fully—now or never, I mused. She responds with a mighty roar. Shrubs far behind flatten out with the backwash. Forward with the "stick"... ten.... twenty.... thirty.... the crescendo of the exhausts giving an unbounded confidence as she shoots along. Up comes the tail, and back with the stick—for if the stick remained forward the tail would keep coming up and the nose would stick in the ground. She had left the earth before I actually realised it. At 15 feet, I drop her back a shade towards earth, which process gives me a further 10 m.p.h. in hand. This is advisable, for immediately after leaving earth she is between stalling and flying speed, and a slight lateral deviation from the straight course might send the nose first into the earth. Ignorance on this point is respon-

sible for a large proportion of take-off crashes.

The Very Best

At a safe height, I throttle down to climbing speed. At the same time I spot about for emergency landing patches, for it is well to prepare and provide for all dangers. I scan the sky about for the "other fellow," who is the greatest danger, for a "head-on" in the air without a parachute would not be a contingency to flit with. I wheel her with a graceful bank with a turn of 90 degrees; and again another 90 degrees far beyond the aerodrome boundary. I glance below and see the stocking pointing towards the spot that I must land on. A little speck below, my gallant instructor keeps me under cover as I hurtle along with his 'plane and, perhaps, his profession in my keeping. That confidence in me more than anything else must bring out my very best now. No longer is that little head bobbing up and down in the front cockpit to keep me right, or to save my neck and his own as I pull frantically at several gadgets as we come tumbling down through the clouds. A cluster of houses and a factory below look like some fantastic array of toys. After passing the leeward boundary of

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Education In Japan

It Has Become A Hand-Maid Of The New Totalitarian Cult

By ADRIENNE MOORE

AFTER three and a half years of warfare Japan still stands united within. The masses absorb each new phase of propaganda without a question. The nation's impregnable internal strength may be directly traced to the educational system which in less than 60 years has made a unified nation out of what was a group of semi-related feudal states. Education has achieved for Japan one language, one feeling and one mind. The strength and weakness of Japan lies in her system of learning.

Highest Literacy

Japan with some 47,000 educational institutions and 14,000,000 scholars (one fifth of her population) may boast of being the world's most literate nation next to Sweden. She has acquired 99.58 per cent. literacy since 1888 when the nation was opened to the world after 400 years of self-imposed solitude. By spending an average of 7.24 yen (a little over 7 rupees, per student annually she has created a universal pattern of thought which has built a citadel of national unity.

On the other hand her system of complete uniformity wherein all text books, training and organization of teaching is identical to the utmost ends of the Empire has destroyed or at least stunted the growth of individuality and independent thought. Because of this uniformity, country schools and city schools have been subject to the same regulations with little or no regard to their relevancy or adaptability to the special needs of the locality. It is little wonder that propaganda emanating from Tokyo sweeps in an unbroken wave from one end of Japan to the other. Mass education has produced a mass mind. The Japanese people are a perfect example of how education can mould a people and form their personality.

Imperial Rescript

The policy of the Japanese edu-

cational system is embodied in the Imperial Rescript issued on October 30, 1890. Herein all are enjoined to be modest, harmonious, benevolent, studious, law observant and moral. Copies of this edict are given to every school boy in the land and on each October 30 all schools re-read this document to the student body. The system of education was originally modelled after that of the French. It is highly centralized and all schools of the Empire are supervised by the Department of Education. The Department writes and publishes the text books, determines policy and prepares examinations. Local bodies are only required to contribute a certain amount of financial support. Even private schools, to be recognized by colleges and universities, must follow the general plan laid down by the Education Department. All schooling is free and books are extremely cheap. Those who cannot afford books are provided for in the primary years and even free meals are served to hungry children of the poor. Ambitious and poor boys may work during the day and go to free night schools by night.

The education regulations of 1886 specified that a student should progress from six years of compulsory primary education (primary years are co-educational) to secondary schools and thence to universities or colleges. The Empire was divided into eight sections in each of which was to be a university. Each university was to have 32 middle schools in its division and 210 elementary schools. This plan has succeeded far beyond expectations. There are now around 26,000 elementary schools with 11,000,000 students; 555 middle schools; 970 girls' higher schools; 1,069 technical schools; 15,306 technical continuation schools; 32 college preparatory schools (Koto Gakko); 117 special colleges and 45 universities. There are also 56 technical colleges. All teachers, if not trained in the Government's normal schools, must pass a Government examination.



Use of a lathe for the handicraft work in bamboo.

Biggest Burden

To pass from one type of school to another is the bane of a Japanese school child's life. Stiff examinations are required. Young children of 11 or 12 spend late hours studying. In fact, in all grades home work is vast in quantity due to the fact that the system of education lays stress on memorization.

The biggest burden which a Japanese school child has is his own language. During the primary years he spends from 10 to 12 hours a week studying Japanese. Arithmetic is second in importance. In middle school the stress is about the same. Each child must learn four systems of writing: 12,000 or more Chinese characters, two systems of simplified phonetic writing and the Roman characters. The language is almost entirely idiomatic. Yet from Hokkaido to the tip of Kyushu, Tokyo "ben" (dialect) is now spoken. Once Japan could hardly understand herself. To-day, after only 60 years, the dialects have practically vanished.

Moral training looms large in the training of a Japanese school-boy or girl. From the first grade up to college and beyond there is a continual stream of lectures on the ethics of Japan and national polity. Morals take the place of religious training in the schools. Since the war, such courses have become thought guidance.

Though religious training is not given in school, the official religions of Japan, Shintoism and Buddhism, are controlled by the

Department of Education. Christianity has recently been included in this supervision. Christian missionaries, though the money for their institutions may come from abroad, must follow the policy laid down by the Department of Education. Any teaching which may directly or indirectly criticize national policy would mean an immediate ban on the institution. Pacifism is included among the banned subjects!

Poor Linguists

Up to college years, it may be said that a Japanese student spends most of his time on languages. In middle school he takes on two foreign languages. There has been much recent criticism of this over-stress on language. The criticism is justified, as it is practically impossible to get around Japan without Japanese. The Japanese are not apt at language though it is as much a fault of the system as of the material. Students learn to read and write but seldom if ever to speak a foreign tongue.

The classes are immense, personal attention is nil, the lecture system is relied upon and the teachers themselves can seldom properly pronounce the language they are teaching. The average Japanese student, however, is not drawn into this web of futility as after primary school graduation, most Japanese boys go to technical schools and the girls go to work. Only about two per cent of Japan's 11,000,000 primary school students find their way up through middle schools and into colleges or universities. But even middle school students who are not preparing for college are required to study English.

University education is not impossible for the poorest of Japanese. Its costs are very low. The best university in the land, Tokyo Imperial University—is the cheapest. Life in such an institution is one of continuous study. Campus life as known in England and the United States is unknown in Japan. All Japanese students are "grinds". Students cling to their middle school associations and friends instead of making new ones in University.

Reactionary Trend

Graduation from a Japanese University means the time has come for job hunting but things

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Students take a practical lesson in their school farm (left); and archery practice in girls' high school.

Dreams Are Mere Wish-Fulfilments

An Exposition Of Freudian Theory

By J. H. TRIVEDI

In the issue of the "Sunday Chronicle" of the 23rd ult. I have already dwelt upon the Unconscious, how it was very powerful, and how it was very necessary to bestow much care on the formative stages of the child, especially before five years. I also observed that in order to explain the perverse behaviour of the child in its after life, we must always fall back, according to Dr. Freud, upon the Unconscious and the early childhood. Now, what are the ways to approach the Unconscious? Let us look at these methods of approach to the Unconscious.

But before we discuss these methods, it is necessary to remember that Freud did not chance upon his theory of Free Association and the Interpretation of Dreams all at once. He had to try various methods with his patients while treating them of their nervous diseases or disorders. One of these early methods which he employed was the method of hypnotic suggestion. But he soon found out that this was not a satisfactory method. He assigned two causes for the failure of this method. One of these causes was that every patient could not be hypnotised, and secondly that hypnosis which is largely a falling of into sleep was not sufficiently deep to produce the desired result. Therefore, he was faced with a prospect of finding out a new method of dealing with his cases properly and suitably.

Emotional Disturbance

With this end in view, he travelled a good deal and also experimented. Then he realised that emotional life was an essential element in the treatment and that the conscious and the unconscious mental acts were closely connected with each other. These emotional disturbances were the result of a conflict; but there was always to be found a cause for every effect that resulted in an emotional disturbance though we knew about this cause or not. Further, Dr. Freud also found out that every mental conflict could be traced back down into the unconscious. But the pity of it all was that in that stage of the patient when he had already got beyond the adolescent stage, it was difficult to trace out the memories of these incidents of early childhood.

Then, the question arises how are we to bring out these 'forgettings' to the conscious life out from the Unconscious, that vista of 'contradictions and pairs of opposites'? To do this he found out a method which is known as the method of free-association. This method, in short, consists in making the patient 'concentrate' on the events which have been troubling him, the cause of his disease. But 'concentration' soon becomes a stumbling block; for there are few patients who can concentrate for a long time. Also 'concentration' gave way to fatigue.

Cause And Event

Another thing was that there were few who could overcome the

mental resistance which was automatically offered when the process of treatment began. Dr. Freud already knew that nothing happened in the mind by accident; for every event there was a cause, for every cause there was an event. The ideas which passed through the mind were not sudden, though we had no knowledge of the connecting links. These connecting links were to be found in the Unconscious. He, therefore, asked his patients to 'relax' rather than 'concentrate' in such a way as to make them completely oblivious of what they were telling or doing. In a word, he wanted them to be completely blank as it were and go on telling him whatever came to their minds without any restriction or effect on their part to direct their thoughts in any logical or coherent manner.

Dr. Freud did not care whether these thoughts were sublime or dull, good or bad. True, this was a rather strange position to be in. For to go on narrating to a stranger whatever came to one's mind was a thing that sometimes revolted against the very morality or self-respect or the aesthetic sense of the person who uttered them. But, Dr. Freud insisted on these thoughts as such. For it must be remembered that these thoughts were an essential material in order to probe into the unconscious. But this method of free-association is not an analysis. It is merely an instrument which draws out the material for the work of the analysis.

Interpretation Of Dreams

What then is analysis? Analysis says Dr. Freud, is the interpretation put on the thought material got from the Unconscious and dreams. Nowhere has Dr. Freud worked out his theory in greater details than in his theory of Interpretation of Dreams. Indeed, such has been the force of this theory of Interpretation of Dreams that it has come to be the pivot and the mainstay round which hangs the whole show of psycho-analysis. This interpretation of Dreams is not an entirely new thing. The Greeks and the Orientals had also attached importance to dreams and had their own interpretations of them. But before Dr. Freud, scientists had the notion that these dreams acted as an obstacle to sleep; the former, however, believes that they have the contrary function: they conduce to sleep.

Dreams are nothing but wish fulfilments. When a person does not get what he wants in actuality, he tries to satisfy himself by dreaming as it were. This satisfaction is but of a short duration, for he who dreams will at once perceive two things: that dreams contain a strange medley of the ordinary and the fantastic and that dreams are short-lived. The wish of the desire that is fulfilled is, of course, always latent in the Unconscious. Now the censor (of which I wrote in the previous article), whose vigilance is controlling the unruly desires of the unconscious during the sleep is always less than during waking

hours, does not permit 'the wish' to appear in the conscious in its original form. It must be transformed into such a state as may not be revolting to the conscious. This is the manifest content of the dreams we experience.

"Odd Forgettings"

Now Freud lays a great stress on the analysis of dreams for he calls it the royal road to the Unconscious. The Interpretation of Dreams gives us a clue to the thoughts that sometimes give rise to a conflict in the conscious. By this interpretation also do we know some events that took place in the early childhood of the sufferer of the conflict. This trouble is largely due to the obstruction of the emotion trying to fulfil itself—a fact which is responsible for many a mental error, a slip of tongue or pen. It would be surprising to many that these so-called slips of tongue or pen are not accidental, but are a result of a conflict and indicate the true trend of the person's thought.

Allow me to make the point clear by an illustration. Take this familiar example: A certain hotel boy was in the service of a bishop. Whenever he had some work he used to knock at the bishop's

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Historic Maiden Speech

Randolph Churchill Makes His Debut In The Mother Of Parliaments

Both Government and Opposition benches filled rapidly when Mr. Randolph Churchill (C.—Pres-ton), who was in Army uniform, rose to make his maiden speech in the House of Commons on 26th November, 1940. The Prime Minister slipped into a seat on the front bench near the Speaker's chair and sat with his back to his son. He listened intently and occasionally covered his eyes with his hands as if to disguise his amusement at his son's sallies, which were greeted with loud laughter from all parts of the House.

"Forty years ago", Mr. Randolph Churchill began, "a young member concluded his maiden speech and thanked the House for the kindness and patience with which it had listened. Not on his own account but because of a certain splendid memory which many members still preserved. I have the exceptional privilege and satisfaction of having my father here, and therefore I ask for an extra measure of indulgence on account of the added embarrassment occasioned by the paternal proximity."

After a reference to his "lengthy pilgrimage" to the House, he said he regretted having missed the weighty attack launched by Mr. Vyvyan Adams on the Patronage Secretary (Captain Margesson). "While I agree very much with the situation as outlined by Mr. Adams, I was wanting from a distance to inquire whose fault it is if these shocking conditions have prevailed in the House during the last few years. I have always wondered which was more responsible for the situation—the ferocity of the Pat-

ronage Secretary or the docility of the members." (Renewed laughter).

In spite of the repressive activities of the Patronage Secretary, some members had indulged in a great deal of criticism of the Government, and he hoped it would not be thought inappropriate if he said one or two words in answer to that. "Mr. Gladstone, I believe, was not deterred from defending slavery in his maiden speech in this House because his father owned one of the largest slave plantations", he added amid loud laughter.

To those who asked why we did not carry the war into the enemies' countries he replied that he had no wish to recriminate about the past, but what of those who recriminated about the present—those very people whose conduct in the past had largely led up to the not altogether satisfactory position in which we found ourselves today?

Talk Of War Aims

Did anyone really think that when we embarked on this war we thought it was going to solve all our problems? If we thought that we might have started it a good deal earlier. In the camps and barrack-rooms there were no arguments about war aims, because soldiers knew what they were fighting for—for lives, homes, freedom, and the right to determine their future.

He believed in some minds this talk of war aims sprang from the hope that there must be some easy undiscovered way, by stringing words together, to bring the war

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

POLICY OF INDIAN RAILWAY RATES

"RAILWAY RATES POLICY" By Prof. R. D. Tiwari, Khalsa College, Bombay—New Book Company, Bombay—Price Rs. 2/8.

In view of the important part which railways play in the development of the economic resources of a country, the policy pursued by railway authorities in fixing the rates charged for the transport of raw materials and finished goods, is vital to trade and industry and to the prosperity of the people. The author of the booklet has subjected the rates policy of the railways in India and drawn pointed attention to its serious deficiencies and drawbacks from the point of view of the country's economic interests. The theory of monopoly and of prices charged by public utility concerns is explained at the outset. The history of railway construction is then briefly traced and the development of rates policy is critically dealt with. The author has tried to make out that the discretion vested in the railway authorities to fix rates without the maxima and minima allowed by Government, has not been properly exercised, that schedule rates vary over different railways and that the discontinuous mileage system adopted is unfair and harmful. The author's case has been well-argued and deserves serious attention at the hands of Government, specially because the public grievance about railway rates has been voiced for years. The author's treatment of his theme is brief and compact. Though it is intended to be an introduction to his largest book on the subject, the material could have been better arranged. There are no contents, no distinctive sections and no index. The theoretical portion at the beginning, has not been brought to direct relation to what follows.

V. G. K.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX

EXCESS PROFITS TAX IN INDIA by Iyer and Manchanda (Indian Law Agencies, Krishna Nagar, Lahore).

This is a handy book for practitioners on the difficult and complicated subject of excess profits tax and is a companion volume to the authors' work on "The Law and Practice of Income-tax in India". The authors have done well in discussing the law under appropriate headings instead of the usual, but not useful, system of notes under the various sections of the Act and have amplified their commentary by practical examples which will be found useful in applying the intricate, abstruse language of the Act to problems as they arise in practice. The book is also an up-to-date reference book and contains also the various rules made under the Act, and is sure to be welcomed as a handy ready reference book by busy practitioners.

T. D. D.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"THE RIVALS"

By RICHARD SHERIDAN

(Copyright, by Houghton, Mifflin Co.)

Captain Jack Absolute, alias Ensign Beverly, had reason indeed to feel inconvenienced. Already complicated enough, his plans were now jeopardized by his father's coming to Bath to treat his gout.

This ticklish situation of Captain Absolute, alias Beverly, was caused mainly by the romantic notions of Miss Lydia Languish, the young lady of his affections. Only seventeen years old, Miss Lydia felt that any romantic lover would elope with her that very week, instead of waiting a month or two until her eighteen birthday when he would come into a large fortune. If a man were not ardent enough to forego her money, he was not worth having.

Captain Absolute, alias Beverly, had a regard for property somewhat different from Lydia's; hence he hoped to woo her under his false identity, stalling for marriage, and with luck, arrange to have Lydia and the fortune also.

But now with Sir Anthony Absolute at Bath, the situation looked dark.

To disturb Captain Absolute's life further, two other suitors for Miss Languish appeared at Bath. One of them, named Acres, had won the good will of Mrs. Malaprop, Miss Lydia's guardian. The second suitor was Sir Lucius Trigger, whose wooing had been side-tracked, without Sir Lucius' knowledge of course. Despite Sir Lucius' sixty years, he had bestirred himself admirably when he had heard of Miss Lydia's fortune. That gentleman was situated for a surprise.

All three rivals were paying Lucy, Miss Lydia's maid, to act as go-between; the girl sought their favour, playing one against the other cleverly to prolong the courting. The gentlemen paid her well to deliver notes and other to-

kens of heart interest.

Moreover, Lucy had taken a hand in affairs. Seeing how annoyed Miss Lydia was by her suitors, the maid diverted all Sir Lucius' letters to Mrs. Malaprop. That lady had not recently seen such enthusiasm from any gentleman and she was delighted. Sir Lucius believed the return notes to be from Miss Lydia and he was encouraged.

Knowing part of the situation of Lydia's suitors, Captain Jack had to add another trouble to his life in evading his father now at Bath. But luck turned one day when the old gentleman saw Captain Jack.

Collaring his son, Sir Anthony Absolute talked long to Jack and later congratulated him on the fortune into which he would soon come.

"I know of no such fortune", demurred the son.

Ignoring the interruption, the father continued, presently speaking of his son's wife.

"But I have no wife, sir" cried the son.

"But you will have, dolt," replied the irate father, "If you have the estate, you must take it with the live stock on it, as it stands!"

With which logical conclusion, the nobleman left his son to think over his own stupidity.

Soon after this, a rendezvous with Miss Lydia brought to light that Captain Absolute's luck was not all bad. In tears, Miss Lydia related how her aunt arranged for her to marry one Captain Jack Absolute. Lydia told about the interview between Mrs. Malaprop and Sir Anthony Absolute, in which both adults had reviled the stubbornness of Miss Lydia in loving this Ensign Beverly.

Here was something. Miss Lydia was in love with the man that was intended for her, but she thought him to be somebody else.

Jack thought that if he could only stall for time until Lydia passed her inheritance birthday,

he would win the lady of his heart with her fortune, and thereby regain the favour of his father.

RICHARD SHERIDAN BORN TO AN EXCELLENT HERITAGE.

Richard Sheridan came from a family so distinguished that he had small chance of being an ordinary man. His grandfather was a D.D. in Dublin and a close friend of Dean Jonathan Swift; his father was manager of the Theatre Royal of Dublin, and later an actor on the London stage with David Garrick; his mother, the most remarkable member of the Sheridan family, wrote a full length book that was published, before she was fifteen. Mrs. Sheridan's ability was set off by beauty so great that Samuel Johnson, Samuel Richardson and other celebrities of the age considered her one of London's most charming ladies.

To this excellent heritage, Richard Sheridan was born in 1751. Living in London and at Bath, he grew up with people of all characters and talents.

Sheridan's marriage was romantic in the extreme. Miss Elizabeth Linley, daughter of a musician and herself celebrated in music, asked Richard Sheridan's sisters to help her get away from an unpleasant suitor. The Sheridan girls offered Richard's help.

In Calcutta, Richard pleaded his own suit so ardently that Miss Linley accepted him, although he was unknown at the time and she was nationally famous.

When he was twenty-five years of age, Sheridan was manager of Drury Lane Theatre. "The Rivals" was presented there, followed by Sheridan's "The School for Scandal."

Sheridan died in 1816, after spending the last years of his life in financial distress.

ther at the same time.

Sir Anthony Absolute took a hand in destiny at this point; he

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STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Notwithstanding present events, the technical work of the League of Nations continues without interruption. Proof of this fact is furnished, "inter alia" by the appearance of the "Statistical Year-Book of the League of Nations, 1939-40." This new edition comes at an opportune moment when objective and comprehensive statistical information is more necessary than ever but—owing to the inaccessibility or absence of regular national publications—singularly difficult to come by. In spite of such difficulties the "Year-Book" is highly up-to-date. It contains figures covering the year 1939—in some cases also the first half of 1940—for a larger number of subjects and for all countries of the world, the most recent territorial changes and the monetary measures introduced since the outbreak of hostilities are likewise reviewed in detail.

Population problems are nowadays of considerable topical interest. Population statistics accordingly occupy an increasingly prominent place in the "Year-Book". These statistics deal not only with the present population position of the various countries, but also with their past and prospective future

demographic evolution.

The League Economic Intelligence Service estimates the population of the world at the end of 1938 at 2,145 millions, 450 millions being tentatively attributed to China. Population censuses have been carried out recently in three large countries; according to these returns the population of the U. S. S. R. in January 1939 was approximately 170.5 millions; that of the United States, in April 1940, 131.4 millions, while the population of the German Reich amounted to 79.7 millions in May 1939. The latter figure includes neither the 7 million inhabitants of the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia" nor the 10.5 million inhabitants of territories incorporated since the outbreak of the war.

The birthrate in Germany has continued its upward movement and in 1939 reached 20.3 per thousand (against 14.7 in 1933) in the old Reich 20.9 0/00 (against 12.9 in 1937) in Austria and 21.9 0/00 in the Sudeten districts. There was some decrease in the United States, in Denmark, in Hungary and in the Balkan countries, a rise in the Union of South Africa, in Oceania, Sweden and Norway. In the past few decades there has

been a general decline in mortality unprecedented in history. Every year millions of lives have been saved as a result of the progress in public health and welfare.

The upward movement in industrial production, which began in many countries about the middle of 1933, continued up to the outbreak of hostilities and, in some cases, notably the United States and Canada, during the whole of the second half of 1939. However, discordant the statistics relating to the U. S. S. R. may sometimes be, it is clear that a very striking increase in industrial production and in several branches of agricultural production has occurred in that country in recent years. This increase has been observed, for example, in the case of cotton, linen, tea, sugar, silk, coal, phosphates and various ores, the majority of metals, as well as in machines and motor vehicles. The U. S. S. R. is now the world's principal producer of cereals, beet sugar, flax, hemp and manganese and is among the most important producers of certain oleaginous seeds, cotton, alcohol, petroleum, coal, iron, steel and gold.

The development of industrial technique, often encouraged by a

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OUR SHORT STORY

(By T. S. PADUKONE)

A LETTER

"It was destined that I should be born with a silver spoon in my mouth and Nirajan with only a wooden one. As I was their only issue my parents were extravagant in their affection towards me and at the fresh drawn of childhood, life appeared to me to be a bed of thornless roses. But years brought with them disillusionment and the knowledge that there cannot be a rose but has a thorn. A Wise Power has kindly denied us, puny mortals, glimpses into the future unknown. And when that likeable little boy Nirajan, orphaned of poor parents came into my horizon, how was I to know that my future would be inextricably linked up with his, that this golden link between us, would, under stress of circumstances, be a source of tragedy?"

"But, kind reader, I anticipate. Nirajan was a few years older than me and he proved a valuable companion. Tears, roll on! for the happy times have gone, never to return! Yonder rises the grassy cliff which witnessed our childish pastimes, ever serene and quiet and as if mocking the petty miseries of the humans. Over the promontory's edge we have peeped apprehensively down at the river which jumped into the bosom of the earth from a height in a beautiful cascade. In the discordant gurling of the waterfall our childish fancy discovered rhythm. We have heard often the cows returning to their stables at the fall of dusk after a hearty feed on the high pastures. Occasionally I have sat high up there in the company of my parents till late in the night and gaped wonderstruck at the reflections of the moon breaking into brilliant smithereens on the foamy waters of the gushing river. At such times I had discovered Nirajan moose and reflective, and without understanding tried to drag him out of himself into some diversion or other. Poor thing! How I could I have succeeded in forcing gaiety into him, when he was dreaming of the happy might-have-been, of the caresses of a loving mother that had not been his? I cannot tarry, kind reader, for other and more important chapters of my life's story remain unwritten.

"When in due course, a tutor was engaged to initiate me into the three R's, I invited Nirajan to sit by me. He acceded to my wishes apparently more to oblige me than on his own. Once, however, he surprised me and my tutor by summarising the earlier lesson with facility, which changed my opinion of him; nay more, it bred my respect for him. The years Nirajan and I spent at school, I will skip over, for they are in fog. They seem now to have sped or swift wings, and because of the monotonous routine one day looked so like the one that followed it.

"Next I remember to have experienced a secret satisfaction at observing Nirajan growing into a robust, handsome lad. But what I did not see was that I too had grown in the meanwhile. My mother used to wave a plate of vermilion-coloured water in front of me before she allowed me to go out. She did this to 'ward off the evil eye' and I was beautiful. She was always superstitious—and so loving too! It has ever been my conviction that a woman can be at her best in a home, a home of which she is an ornament. So I closed my academic career after passing the Matriculation Examination. In a

world where the craze for those of my sex is for higher and still higher education, perhaps I stand alone. If the choice then lay with me, I would have urged Nirajan to continue his studies at College, after he had matriculated. But his gratefulness to my family had stifled all his ambition.

"Soon afterwards my father asked me what I thought of his idea of making Nirajan his personal secretary after training him up for that post. Needless to say that I wholeheartedly approved of his scheme. For many a day my father's words rang joyously in my ears—'Lala, Nirajan is a highly intelligent young man. He is surely worthy of encouragement. Given opportunities he will make his life a success. I will give him the opportunity. What if he comes of low stock and had poor, if not disreputable ancestors?' Nirajan—a sweet name!—and he was handsome and well-behaved too! What a rare heavenly combination of a fine qualities! Time proved that my father's hopes in Nirajan were not misplaced, a fact which only enhanced my inner happiness.

"I cannot say definitely when I came to love Nirajan. Is my gentle reader surprised at this frank avowal? With the march of time, the human mind alters its mould, its outlook, its likes and dislikes. My love for Nirajan was no abnormal growth, but

a healthy feeling which was the outcome of logic. With that gold mine in my heart, I could not maintain equanimity in Nirajan's presence. Unconsciously I blushed I stammered, I was decorous. I was then in that certain age when one suddenly becomes aware of youth, love and romance. I was, of course, extremely irritated because I could not be the frank little girl once again who played mischievous pranks on Nirajan. What Nirajan's reactions were to my attitude towards him, I could not then guess. If he had resented and chided me for it, I would not have blamed him. At that time such other thoughts about what the general world would say, did not trouble me. I was self-satisfied.

"Then happened an incident, which, in my young life stands like a mile-stone. That night, thirteen months ago for a day, Nirajan whispered words in my ear which transported me into a world of dreams. 'Lala, I love you!' Few words, but they had spoken volumes. My mind conjured up glittering castles in space with myself and Nirajan in the background. The Fates must have chuckled at Nirajan's profession of his affection for me. 'How we are sure that they did.'

"I have not revealed the whole truth, kind reader, for, even as I was opening my heart to Nirajan on that glorious moon-lit

cliff, Death lurked in the room where my sick mother was. Many may see in me a sinner. To them I have nothing to say except that a mother is all in all to me—but a lover no less. To continue, I parted from my lover and rushed to my mother's bedside. She was past all aid and I was in time to hear her express her last wish: 'My child, our family honour is henceforth in your hands. Marry an equal and be happy'. I leave my reader to imagine my feelings at that crucial moment. As if as a nightmare I heard myself replying: 'I will marry only an equal, mother dear, you can trust me!' Through hot tears I saw my mother smile. Her lips moved for the last time:—'God bless you, child!'

"Sixteen months have since slipped by, yet the agony is there. Every thought of my mother puts new shame in me. Conscience pricks me for having withheld the story of my secret love from my dying mother. As a daughter, I tried and succeeded in making her happy in her last moments I crave my reader's pardon if I draw a veil over the state of my feelings.

"Fates evidently were active behind the scenes. My father fixed up my marriage with the son of a millionaire from a neighbouring city. I could have found fault with my father's choice had I wished it, for, reports which reached me about the young man in question were far from laudatory. Even if everything had turned out happily satisfactory, the young man would not have made my life worth living, with Nirajan hovering nearby. But I had to respect the word I gave to my mother on her death-bed.

"Just six hours ago this house resounded with marital music and the world witnessed my marriage with Ramakant. The Press would, in all probability, publicise this event as a gala society wedding and qualify it by adding that the couple were cheerful and happy. If they, the newspaper reporters, had peeped into my mind, they would have blushed. With the vision of that memorable night months ago haunting me, I could never be happy with a stranger, even if he be my wedded husband. The orthodox world judges men and their motives with a prejudiced eye. The same world may brand me as a social outcast. If faithfulness is a sin, I am worthy of punishment. If Nirajan had happened to be born as an heir, the society which I may displease now would have broadcast the virtues of the new match to the four corners of the world. Fie upon such an organisation which measures prestige and honour and good breeding with money-bags which mistakes love for hollow sentimentality!

"Kind reader, I have little more to add before I conclude. Already I can hear the alluring call of the cascade below the cliff.....Ah! Nirajan is calling me...He is outside to escort me along...He was always punctual: one has to be punctual if he should get on under my father...Can you, dear reader, hear the clock chiming the hour of midnight?... My husband is fast asleep my husband indeed! Nirajan and I must hurry to the noisy cataract—noisy yet peace-giving...Our sacred pledge to each other would thus be respected—what a relief this thought gives! I have finished, dear reader, I bid you adieu!

LATA"

(THE END)

STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

A Fatal Mission To Abyssinia

(BY VINCENT TOWNE)

EARLY in 1904 the American Government ratified an important treaty with King Menelik of Abyssinia, who, like ex-King Haile Selassie, also called himself Emperor of Ethiopia and boasted of being a descendant of the Queen of Sheba, mentioned in the Scriptures.

The Assistant Secretary of State, F. B. Loomis, commissioned his brother, Kent J. Loomis, as his confidential representative to bear the treaty to the dusky monarch at his capital, Addis Ababa. The mission was one entailing little responsibility and much interesting travel, and Kent Loomis, being the editor of a newspaper at Parkersburg, W. Va., had the mental equipment to both enjoy and fulfil it. After delivering the treaty he expected to hunt big game in Abyssinia.

DISAPPEARED

Stating that he would be gone two months, he bade his wife and child goodbye in their southern home, and on June 14 sailed for Cherbourg on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. But before the ship reached its destination he was missed and no sooner had the cable flashed word of his disappearance than all sorts of puzzling rumours sprang up from various sources.

Investigation showed that Loomis had been last seen an hour or two after midnight, June 19, when he had gone on deck following the usual captain's dinner, which had been given on the eve of the vessel's arrival at its destination. Shortly after that time the ship made a stop at Plymouth, England, where one passenger was

positive he saw Mr. Loomis land with the crowd, in which he was borne along in what was described as a sort of dazed condition.

VAIN SEARCH

But the Kaiser Wilhelm's captain and head steward, who both had stood at the gangway when the passengers alighted, were equally as sure that Uncle Sam's confidential messenger did not leave the ship with the other passengers. Finally, when the vessel reached Cherbourg, whither he was booked, a vain search of all of the cabins was made for the vanished passenger. A promoter, William H. Ellis, Loomis' cabin mate and travelling companion, and who claimed to be a Cuban, stated, when questioned, that the editor's absence from his berth had not alarmed him after the vessel touched Plymouth, late at night, since the young man had been up very late the several previous nights.

NO CLUE

Ellis continued on the journey to Abyssinia, bearing the tin box containing the treaty, and a week went by without the appearance of a single clue to the mystery. Then followed reports that the lost man had turned up alive at Paris; that he had been found dead at Cherbourg; also that he had been placed in a sanatorium at Plymouth—there to be kept until he might recover from a fit of abstraction. This fit, according to the last-mentioned rumour, had seized him about 2 o'clock on the night of his disappearance, and

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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART AND THE STATE

MR. READ'S FRANK CRITICISM—ART UNDER BRITISH RULE—IN MUSEUMS OR VILLAGES—ARTISTIC PARTITION OF INDIA—NO PARTNERSHIP WITHOUT ART—COMMERCIAL ART NOT INFERIOR—MARRIAGE OF ART AND ECONOMICS—ART IN PRISON REFORMS—COMPREHENSIVE MEMORIAL—AMERICA FOR BRITISH ARTISTS.

"It is no exaggeration to say that if we as a nation had shown real sympathy for the culture of this great imperial possession, and a genuine appreciation of its manifestations in architecture, sculpture, painting, music and dance, we should not now be at such political loggerheads", remarked Mr. Herbert Read in his review of the photographic exhibition of Indian art in London that appeared in the "Hindustan Standard" of Sunday, March 2.

Perfectly Justified

The political tug of war, the communal dissensions and the economic emaciation are some of the consequences of the disorganisation of the artistic, cultural and economic life of the people. With the advent of British rule in India the progress of her art traditions almost came to a standstill. To-day India in spite of her achievements and aspirations, has not accepted the concept of a civilised state of which art should be an integral department.

Some ill-informed Englishmen look upon India as a land inhabited by primitives and infested by snakes and wild animals, because no constructive and concerted efforts have been made to present India to the British public in her true perspective. Mr. Read is, therefore, perfectly justified in holding the Government responsible for keeping the average Englishman "completely ignorant and, what is worse, incurious or sceptical, about the ancient culture of the Indian people."

Inquest Or Refuge

Enlightenment of the British public on the glorious achievements of ancient India in the sphere of art and culture is certainly the duty of the Government, but encouragement to Indian arts in their native soil, which is more important, should be one of their primary and sacred obligations, which they should not miss to recognise.

The British regime has mercilessly consigned the problem of Indian art to "no man's land". Consequently art—the very flesh and blood of Indian life—and in the words of Mr. Read, "firmly based in life—in a very sensuous fullness of life, but it transcends life,"—is no more a dynamic force of Indian life. It either awaits its inquest in the archaeological mortuaries (museums) or seeks refuge in the villages through the fear of annihilation by its adversary—the eclectic urban art.

Crucial Problem

The archaeological department, which has rendered valuable services to the country, does not absolve the Government from their obligation of reinstating Indian art in its legitimate place in people's life. Archaeology reflects the past, but does not reconstruct the present and relieve the gloomy outlook of the future. Preservation is not permanence, nor is it progress of art. The best

preservative of art is its reintegration in life. Art, detached from life, is defunct and decadent, and life, detached from art, is debased and decivilised.

Another lukewarm attempt of the Government to encourage art is the provision of a few art schools in the country. It, too, has failed to solve the crucial problem of Indian art, because of the inaccessibility of the schools to the hereditary artists and the limitations of the scope of art-education. The growth of the exotic architectural trends and the



Image of Saraswati executed by Mr. Jyotindra Roy of the Academy of Indian Arts, Bombay, for the Saraswati Pooja Festival of the Bombay Bengali Colony.

stagnation of the sculptural traditions are the clear indications of the apathy of the Government to the traditional arts.

Others Neglected

The archaeological department preserves what India has retained above as well as below her surface, but it does not maintain a living contact with her contemporary life. The art schools propagate art within their limitations, but they have not yet been sufficiently recognised by the people as centres capable of supplying their modern artistic needs.

Music, dance and drama have survived through popular patronage and have, through individual efforts, won estimation outside India also as distinctive and highly developed fine arts. It is to be regretted that there is no protective tariff for them, because the state has not recognised them as arts deserving its patronage.

Two Zones

India's unity, which was enshrined permanently in the realm of her art and culture and which was the bed-rock of her social organism, has been shattered by her artistic partitions in two zones—rural and urban—which have been allotted to the untrained and

trained artists respectively. An invidious distinction, like this, between artists militates against the re-emergence of art as a unifying and cultural force.

The untrained artists and craftsmen, who have clung to their stagnant traditions, have been catering for their clientele distributed in rural India. They are considered unworthy of official patronage; perhaps, they are expected to rest satisfied with the protection granted by the Government to the remnants of the masterpieces created by their ancestors. The trained artists, even if they have imbibed the true spirit of Indian art and are gifted with creative abilities, frequently find themselves at sea when they leave the portals of the art schools.

Timely Reminder

India—a land of art—is a poor art producing country to-day. But her artistic impulse, which is too strong to yield itself to passive suppression by the agencies like the austere educational system, hurtles her down in search of art, regardless of its quality and source. Flagrant repudiation by India of her claim to originality has stimulated the growth of eclectic urban art, whose aggressive tendencies are a standing menace to the vestiges of her traditional arts now known as "folk art" lingering in the rural zone.

Denationalisation of India by dislodgement of art from its high pedestal in her life challenges the justness of the British claim to have civilised the people from their primitive stage. India has been boomed as a partner in the commonwealth, but she must have art as a common interest and cultural link between other partners. The conception of commonwealth will stultify itself, unless as pointed out by Mr. Read, it "is bound together by spiritual values—by a mutual understanding of each others religion, art and literature." He ends his review with a timely reminder to the British public of their cultural responsibilities and "of their shameful neglect of them in the past."

Commercial Art

"Art in Industry" exhibition, which was held in Calcutta, ought to find in future Bombay a more congenial venue in view of its wide industrial and commercial scope and the pioneer work done by its School of Art for the development of commercial art. Reservation of one of the two additional prizes of Rs. 500/- each for Bengal should be deprecated in an exhibition which was of an All-India nature. Miss A. S. H. J. Mistry and Mr. M. A. Aroor, both students of the School of Art, Bombay, won the prizes of Rs. 100/- and Rs. 150/- respectively out of the three special prizes for students donated by Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited.

Mr. Mukul De's appreciation of commercial art such as "work of art carried out for industry should be viewed as being every bit as important as other types of art, such as the painting of murals, portraiture etc.," emanating as it does from an Indian Princ-

pal, ought to appeal to some critics of the School of Art, Bombay, who have been decrying it as getting "commercialised" and "lithographic."

The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq, the Chief Minister of Bengal who opened the exhibition, criticised the university education for its failure "to develop a yearning for art." Development of the yearning for art should not be the function of the academic education only, but should begin from the primary stage. Mr. Huq or any other head of a provincial government who shares his views, should introduce a definite bias towards art in education under his jurisdiction.

Not Marriageable

Dr. Sudhir Sen of Vishva Bharti drew, in his lecture on "Economics of the Handloom Industry" at the Commercial Museum, Calcutta, a distinct line of demarcation between handloom industry and mechanised textile industry, on the basis of "beauty" as the function of the former and "utility" as that of the other. He elucidated his definition by referring to the mechanised products as "standardised" and the designs of the hand-made products as "diversified" and "the projection of the soul of the artisan."

Dr. Sen made useful suggestions of patenting the hand-designs in order to preclude the possibility of their imitation by the mills and of founding Industrial Art Schools for the study of designs. His emphasis on the "marriage of art and economics" deserves consideration by the protagonists of the industrial movement and the National Planning Committee, whose slogan appears to be "divorce of art from industry."

Art and industry have not yet attained a marriageable age in Bombay. The indifference of the Bombay Industrial and Economic Survey Committee to the artistic aspect of industry and to the necessity of creating a distinct class of the artistic handicrafts, therefore, was not a matter of surprise. The interim orders of the Government of Bombay on the recommendations of the Committee also do not make any mention of art in industry. Probably the financial stringency has dictated such an art-apathetic attitude.

Art For Criminals

The first annual sports of the prisoners of the Presidency Jail of Alipore, on March 2, which included races, physical feats and Bratachari dance, marked the inauguration of the new measure of prison-reforms introduced by the Government of Bengal. Since art is a necessity of life, it must have a place in prison-life and deserves a fair trial, in view of its humanising and moralising influences, as means of reforming the criminals.

Forms Of Memorial

When the conception of artistic memorials to celebrities in India has not gone beyond a painted portrait or a statue, it

(Continued On Page 30)

A WEEK OF WAR

Spring Campaign Begins

MARCH 14.

While the attention of the world is naturally centred on Salonika, where the German blitzkrieg against Greece is expected to open any minute, and on Yugoslavia, which is being sedulously persuaded and pressed to walk into the Axis parlour, the long-advertised spring campaign seems to have already begun elsewhere on the seas and in the skies.

It is not a one-sided offensive either. For if the German submarines have registered a new high record for 1941 in their campaign against the British Mercantile Marine, the British air force on its part has given a record hammering to Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen on the last full moon night. This is said to have been the biggest raid launched by the R. A. F. up to date though the details of the damage inflicted are not available at the time of writing.

The psychological results are, however, obvious and more than one American eye-witness in Germany has testified to the great blow to Nazi morale caused by British bombing of the German capital and other key towns. The British War Cabinet has persistently refused to indulge in civilian bombing by way of reprisal, but it may be expected that, with the quickening tempo of hostilities, the German people will be getting a bigger and more frequent dose of their own medicine.

Heavy Shipping Loss

Hitler's threat of the intensification of the U-Boat offensive was made good with the sinking of 29 ships totalling 148,038 tons for the week ending March 2. This is more than double of the weekly average and the third highest figure of the present war. During the last two months particularly the sinkings had marked a new low and their sudden shooting up has naturally caused a certain amount of apprehension as instanced in the speech delivered by Mr. Tom Williams, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture. Whether this rise is fortuitous or it will be sustained at such a high figure, remains to be seen.

There seems to be no reason, however, for being unduly pessimistic about Britain's shipping position even if Hitler executes all his dire threats. He is strategically far better situated than in the last war to unloose his underwater marauders on the shipping lanes of Britain, while the latter's position is relatively far worse owing to Eire's unyielding neutrality. The Royal Navy, moreover, has to discharge the duties which were undertaken by five allied navies in the last war and in 1914 Britain had a greater merchant tonnage at her disposal than in 1939.

In spite of all those drawbacks and handicaps, Britain has not done half so badly as was feared. As Sir Arthur Salter pointed out some time ago, 97 per cent of Britain's original tonnage is still afloat. The rate of replacement, too, is bound to quicken as the Admiralty has recently taken over under its command all the ship-building yards in Britain and co-ordinated and standardised the construction programme. Add to this the enormous help that is bound to come from the United States now that the Lease and Lend

Bill has passed on the statute-book. Even if we take for granted that the sinking rate, too, may be correspondingly worse, still the relative balance is confidently expected to be in Britain's favour.

Revealing Figures

It may be pointed out again that the long hours of summer daylight mean so much longer and more watchful patrolling of the high seas, particularly when Britain is getting a bigger supply of long-range bombers. Whether the United States will lease to Britain a fresh batch of 75 destroyers, as was reported at the beginning of this week, remains to be seen. Sooner or later, however, the United States will have to provide a number of escorting vessels if only to ensure that the shipments dispatched under the new law effectively reach the shores of Britain.

During 1940 British shipping losses amounted to 3,591,000 tons or just over a half of the losses in 1917. This figure is significant for, in most ways, 1940 proved an extremely disastrous year for Britain. Now not only has Britain turned the corner but her vast potential power is also becoming rapidly and increasingly effective.

By

N. G. JOG

Hitler may have a big construction programme of U and E boats under way but it is authoritatively pointed out that the maximum number of submarines he can have at command any time cannot exceed 150 at the most. The training of the U-Boat crew is a most arduous and highly technical job and even if it were possible to produce the vessels in large numbers, the problem of its personnel will still have to be solved.

Even if, therefore, the opening weeks of the spring offensive are marked by a steep rise in sinkings—as they well may—the new menace will be brought under control sooner rather than later. Stronger escorts, the long arm of the Coastal Air Command and the accelerating rate of replacements will all help in maintaining Britain's mastery of the seas.

Heartening Feature

While Germany is returning from its exploded faith in the new Luftwaffe to a concentrated campaign of the old submarine weapon, Britain, while retaining its control over the seas, is making a determined bid to wrest the supremacy of the skies from Germany. This is, perhaps, the most heartening feature of the present phase of the war and one which is likely to prove decisive in the future fortunes of the armageddon.

Introducing the Air Force estimates in the House of Commons last Tuesday, Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Air Minister, gave a very encouraging review of his custodianship of Britain's youngest yet most powerful service.

In the past few months, said the Air Minister, in two theatres of

war, the R. A. F. (mainly fighter squadrons) had destroyed some 4,250 German and 700 Italian aircraft in combat for fewer than 1,800 British aircraft. More than the aggregate destruction, the ratio of British to German losses is significant. And the figures of the loss of personnel are still more flattering to Britain, as many of the pilots safely baled out from their damaged machines during the historic Battle of Britain. The R. A. F. undoubtedly enjoys not only technical but also moral superiority over the Luftwaffe, even though the latter had an early start over its rival both in training and production.

R. A. F.'s Long Arm

If Britain's air strength is formidable to-day, it will be still more imposing as "the choicest fruits of American design and craftsmanship" began to be flown over the Atlantic in bigger and bigger numbers. Sir Archibald named a few new bomber and fighter types which have been lately put into service and have given great satisfaction. American aid will be valuable not merely in numbers but also in technical efficiency. There is nothing, for example, to compare with the huge flying fortresses of the United States and if a sufficient number of them can be made available to Britain in good time, they will prove of inestimable advantage in the ensuing spring-krieg.

As in the seas, so also in the air, Germany is far better strategically placed in the present war than in the last. While her own cities are well protected in the rear, her advance aerodromes and bases are situated all along the western seaboard of Europe. This handicap has, however, not prevented Britain from striking whenever and wherever possible.

Since last August Britain has had little respite in the air war and she has suffered heavily indeed. But the following figures tell their own tale.

British bombers had made 230 raids on aerodromes and sea-plane bases, 300 on docks and shipping, 470 on railways and communications, 630 on industrial targets, all in Germany, apart from their many very heavy raids on objectives in the occupied territory. The Luftwaffe has merely to fly over the Channel to bomb Britain, while the R.A.F. has huge distances to travel to put into effect her master bombing plan. The following places have been frequently visited. Kalowice 1,500 miles from the English coast, Danzig 1,440, Stettin 1,100, Vienna 1,450, Genoa 1,200 and Turin 1,150. That is a fine record and it will be bettered still very soon.

Yugoslavia's Neutrality

Ever since German troops marched into Bulgaria, rumours of an ultimatum to Greece have been rife. Every day was expected to be The Day but until the time of writing, the threatened sweep on Salonika has not materialised. If it is not, of course, from any conscientious scruples on Hitler's part but probably because he is anxious first to liquidate Yugoslavia and neutralise Turkey that he is deferring his attack on Greece.

Yugoslavia is to-day in a most unenviable position surrounded as she is on three sides by the German hordes. She is entirely

cut off from Russia and even the possibilities of receiving help from Turkey or Greece, with whom she had a pact of friendship, are now remote. Her army is comparatively strong and the Serbian soldier has always distinguished himself by his fighting qualities. But native courage is no match for the Panzer Korps and the Luftwaffe.

The surprise is thus not so much that Yugoslavia will have ultimately to bow to the Berlin "diktat", but that she should have resisted the German pressure so long. The Nazis on their part are showing an unduly conciliatory attitude by proposing a special pact of friendship (as distinguished from a nominal partnership in the Axis), which was expected to have been signed in the middle of the week. So far, however, Yugoslavia has stuck to her strict neutrality and unlike in the other Balkan countries which Germany has already occupied, the morale of the people is exceptionally high.

The most that the Yugoslavian Government can manage to do, however, is to remain neutral for the time being. If they won't join the Nazis neither are they in a position to bar their way to the South. It would have been different had there been a mutual pact of help between all the Balkan nations before the Germans entered Rumania. United in time they could have maintained the integrity of all; now they are doomed to go under the Nazi juggernaut one by one.

Hitler's High Stakes

Yugoslavia's attitude is thus not going to deflect Hitler from his chosen path. He will strike Greece whenever it suits his purpose. But after that what? Extricating Mussolini from the Albanian bog is only a very minor part of Hitler's strategy. Had it been only that, he could have as well sent his troops through Italy proper to fight on the Albanian front.

No. Hitler is playing for different and higher stakes. They are nothing short of a revised version of the old Berlin-Baghdad dream of Bismarck and the Kaiser. His eye is not on the South but on the East and its cynosure seems to be Suez. Instead of marching straight through Istanbul and thus having to fight Turkey, Hitler is adroitly planning to turn Turkey's flank, to isolate her from her British ally by establishing mastery over the Aegean Sea, and finally to march through Syria, Palestine on to Suez. He will have killed several birds by one strategic stone.

This is undoubtedly a grandiose plan and, as usual, Hitler is taking every step with the utmost caution. So far he has had all his own way in the Balkans and he will not mind spending a few more days in negotiating with Yugoslavia and Turkey. Unfortunately for him, every day of delay means so much further collapse of his junior partner—and strengthening of Britain. The latest Italian counter-offensive in Albania under the Duce's personal supervision has ended in one more disaster and perhaps that may hasten Germany's invasion of Greece and the consequent opening of a new phase of war.

SMUTS SMITES FUEHRER!

UNDOUBTED END OF HITLER'S 'MADNESS' IN SIGHT

His "Most Spectacular Defeat By Bringing U. S. Into War"

Duce Is Ruined Man: Hitler Cannot Recover Lost Ground

CAPE TOWN, March 15.

General Smuts, in a national broadcast to-night (Saturday), made the following striking points:—it is just here (America aid) that Herr Hitler has suffered his most spectacular defeat, and this time at the hands of America. Behind the open war with the British Commonwealth lies now an undeclared war, but a no less real and grim war with the United States. To succeed Hitler must win in both and he cannot. The Totalitarian Dictator of Europe, in his career of lawlessness, wickedness and madness, had at last met the Totalitarian Forces of Democracy. The end cannot be in doubt. Sgr. Mussolini is a ruined man and Hitler cannot recover the ground he (Mussolini) has lost.

U. S. INTO WAR

"Hitler has at last brought America into the War," declared General Smuts referring to the Lease and Lend Bill. "He may now hope to Imperial Britain's Atlantic communications and so prevent supplies reaching her from America. It is just here that he has suffered the most spectacular defeat (*). Even the chance of a stalemate has disappeared, and the struggle must now proceed until the ghost of Nazism is finally laid. This is a high act of America at this most fateful moment in history.

This is what the Lease and Lend Bill means. Japan may join the European Axis, but America comes in on her own, and in her own novel way. The end cannot be in doubt. 1941 may be the grimmest year in history, but the issue is now certain (*). Free peoples still in arms will beat the hordes of the new slavery, and Freedom will be justified of her children. This is the message I bring from the Mediterranean basin.

WHAT HE SAW IN N. AFRICA

Referring to his recent trip to the North, General Smuts said that he found a buoyant air in Nairobi after the recent victories over the Italians. The sense of American solidarity and understanding would be one of the most beneficent after effects of this co-operation in the field. Hitler's plans have been sadly upset by the recent developments in the West and the Mediterranean countries. Hitler's attempts to break the English spirit of resistance by the devastation of London and other cities have only served to harden that spirit into unbreakable steel

"A MOST DESPERATE AFFAIR"

"His vast scheme for the invasion of England by air, land and sea still appears to hold the field, but even he must by now begin to realise that it will be a most desperate affair fraught with the gravest peril for himself and his regime."

Another matter which had upset Hitler's plans, General Smuts said, was the catastrophic collapse of France and the failure of his other partner in the Axis. Hitler must try to save him, or right might spread and worse might befall the Axis in the end. Hitler might find his new plans in the Balkans no less risky than his old plans, on which he might yet have to fall back before his end.

Stating that Hitler was faced with a very different situation from the last spring, General Smuts concluded:—Mussolini is a ruined man and Hitler cannot recover the ground he has lost; and Hitler himself has failed in the air attack on England where success is essential for his invasion scheme."—Reuter.

U. S. Plan For New Dive-Bomber

Will Carry Twice Bomb Load Of Any Model Yet Built

NEW YORK, March 15.

The construction of a new dive-bomber superior in every respect to any other in the world is announced by the Curtiss Wright Corporation.

The new dive-bomber, it is stated, will carry twice the bomb load of any model yet built. It can also fly twice as far and remain in the air four and half hours longer.

In addition, says the Corporation, the new aircraft will fly a hundred miles an hour faster and carry double the armament of any other single-seater naval plane.

U. S. JOURNALIST ARRESTED IN BERLIN

LONDON, March 15.

The arrest in Berlin of an American journalist named Richard Hotlet is announced by the official German News Agency this (Saturday) morning. Hotlet is said to be strongly suspected of espionage for a foreign power and is described as the representative of an American News Agency the name of which is not given. —Reuter.

Will Moscow Stage Far East Munich?

Non-Aggression Pact With Japan Imminent

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, March 15.

THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT JAPAN IS SECRETLY TRYING FOR APPEASEMENT WITH RUSSIA. IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT MR. MATSUOKA, JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER, KEPT SILENT ABOUT HIS MOSCOW VISIT ALTHOUGH THE BERLIN RADIO WAS THE FIRST TO ANNOUNCE IT. REPORTS FROM FRENCH SOURCES EXCLUSIVELY REVEAL THAT FOR SOME TIME PAST FIVE MIXED COMMISSIONS HAVE BEEN WORKING IN MOSCOW TO STABILISE RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

The first non-aggression pact would be followed by a definite understanding regarding China. Japan seems to be ready to make ample concessions to secure modification of Soviet policy towards China and stop sending help to Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek.

ALEXANDER'S PLAINSPEAKING:

Britain Will Undergo Most Ruthless Attack She Will Face Ordeal With Courage And Fortitude

CONFIDENCE IN ULTIMATE VICTORY AND FREEDOM

LONDON, March 15.

THE VIEW THAT THIS YEAR MUST SEE THE LAUNCHING OF A MOST RUTHLESS ATTACK UPON GREAT BRITAIN BY A VERY POWERFUL ENEMY WAS EXPRESSED BY MR. ALEXANDER, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, SPEAKING AT TORQUAY. MR. ALEXANDER ADDED: "THOSE ATTACKS WILL BE ON LAND, IN THE AIR AND ON THE SEA, AND WE MUST STEEL OURSELVES TO THE REALISATION THAT THESE ATTACKS MUST BRING DAMAGE, LOSS AND TRIBULATION, BUT I SUGGEST THAT THIS CRUCIAL PERIOD CAN BE FACED WITH COURAGE AND FORTITUDE."

Mr. Alexander proceeded to recount British efforts since the collapse of France and asked who amongst those who were technically qualified to consider military and strategical situations would have dared to prophesy last June that we should be in such a position as we are to-day to meet this intensified attack.

CERTAIN HOPE OF VICTORY.

Alluding to the passage of the Lend and Lease Bill and the large quantities of munitions, planes and guns already received from across the Atlantic, Mr. Alexander said: "When one contemplates the magnitude of this contribution in addition to the powerful

aid which is rapidly expanding from the Dominions, I feel certain that our people will be encouraged to face the rigours of the next few months in the certain hope that victory and freedom must be ours. Never was there a cause either so great or so urgent or fraught with such consequences."—Reuter.

VISIT TO NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. Alexander, prior to his departure to Torquay, visited Naval establishments at Devonport, and went on board a number of warships.—Reuter.

7,000 MILLION DOLLARS APPROPRIATION APPROVED

WASHINGTON, March 15.

The 7,000 million dollars appropriation, asked for by President Roosevelt on Wednesday, was approved by the House of the Representatives Sub-Committee, today. The appropriation is split by the Budget Director into several categories, the chief of which is 2054 million dollars for Aircraft and aeronautical Material. Other categories include 1,343 million dollars for Ordnance and Ordnance Stores and 1,350 million dollars for Agriculture, Industrial and other Commodities and Articles. —Reuter.

STOP PRESS

HAS GENL. CAVALLERO RESIGNED?

ATHENS, March 15.

General Ugo Cavallero, Italian Commander-in-Chief in Albania, who has been reported to be in disgrace or have resigned, has not signed Italian High Command orders for the past ten days.

Though there is no positive confirmation here of the eclipse of General Cavallero the fact that the orders have been signed by General Geloso, Commander of the eleventh army, appears to support reports to that effect.—Reuter.

YUGOSLAVIA NOT TO SIGN 3-POWER PACT.

BELGRADE, March 15.

After months of the Nazi war of nerves against Yugoslavia, it appears certain that Yugoslavia will not sign the Three-Power Pact but maintain the strictest neutrality. All rumours of an ultimatum or Yugoslav capitulation thereto can be excluded. The maximum concession to Germany will be the signature of a Non-Aggression Pact, including a clause definitely stating that Yugoslavia will resist all attacks from whatever side they come.—Reuter.

Italian Divisions Lose Heavily

LONDON, March 15.

Further unsuccessful Italian counter-attacks in Albania are reported in a Greek High Command communique, according to the Athens radio. The Communique says, "Repeated violent enemy attacks were launched on Friday on the same front supported by strong artillery preparation and numerous fighters and bombers."

The enemy attained no success despite the considerable loss he suffered. As a result of counter-attack we captured a number of prisoners."

THE ACTION BEGAN WITH A HEAVY ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT AND A GREAT MANY ITALIAN PLANES PARTICIPATED. THE FIRST ITALIAN ONSLAUGHT WAS EXCEPTIONALLY FIERCE BUT COMPLETELY FAILED. THE ITALIANS THEN BROUGHT UP MORE RESERVES AND MADE FURTHER ATTACKS. THESE ALSO FAILED UNDER THE WITHERING FIRE OF THE GREEKS WHO DEALT DESTRUCTION TO THE ADVANCING ENEMY.

SADHONA BOSE AND HER BALLET AT CAPITOL

Sadhona Bose and her ballet opened their season at the Capitol Theatre on Friday night with a lively programme of varieties of classical dances. Orchestral music under the able leadership of Mr. Timir Baran is an additional attraction of the Ballet.

Sadhona Bose, who is a talented and versatile artiste, has ease and grace of execution. She has imbibed the abiding spirit of the dance-traditions of India and has developed her own style. In her solo "Draupadi" she has introduced—in fact reintroduced—the vocal element in dance and skillfully interpretes the sense of the song. "Usha and Aniruddha", "Megh-Doota" and "Ras Leela" are the main dances to which she makes a splendid contribution.

Jayshanker is a noteworthy acquisition by the Ballet. He is forceful and expressive in "Partha Parakrama" and so is Madhav Menon in his interesting solo "Hunter's Dance". They both share the appreciation earned by "Chandra-Rahu" and give support to Sadhona Bose in her duets with them.

Mira—a promising artiste—is agile and free in her movements and actions and scored creditably in "Kite Dance"—a popular variety with Vasant Nadkarni, who is equally agile. Bhargavi and Ammini demonstrate the grace and beauty of movements of simple dance.

R. A. F. SUPPORT LAND OPERATIONS IN GREECE

LONDON, March 15.

Further R.A.F. successes in support of land operations in Greece are announced. During air operations yesterday, eight Italian planes were shot down. The R.A.F. encountered a large number of Italian bombers escorted by fighters. A communique adds that other Italian planes were so severely damaged that they are unlikely to be able to return to their bases. Two R.A.F. planes are missing, but the pilots are safe.—Reuter.

POPE'S SELF-ABNEGATION

Insists On Being Rationed
And Succeeds!

VICHY, March 15.

The Pope is now rationed according to a Vatican message to the Vichy News Agency. Beginning from yesterday all the 720 inhabitants of the Vatican City, including the Pope and 23 Cardinals have been placed on restricted diet, for the first time since the war.

Ration-cards have been distributed allocating three-and-a-quarter ounces of meat, and ten-and-a-half ounces of bread daily. Three-and-a-half ounces of butter has been allowed weekly, and 17-1/2 ounces of sugar monthly. A high Prelate stated that His Holiness had insisted on being placed on the same ration as everyone else in the Vatican city.—Reuter.

20,000 Japanese Troops Routed

Drive On Chungking Fails After Four Days' Fighting

CHUNGKING, March 15.

Twenty thousand Japanese troops have been driven back by Chinese forces west of Ichang, after four days' fighting, according to press reports which give these successes great prominence.

It is stated that these Japanese troops were pushing westward towards Czechuen, along the south bank of the Yangtse River. The battle is regarded as important because it had been feared

that the Japanese might attempt a desperate drive on Chungking from this direction.

WITHDRAWAL FROM N. E. OF
ICHANG?

Unconfirmed reports state that the Japanese are also withdrawing from Chungtsiang, north-east of Ichang. The Chinese officially claim that six Japanese fighter planes out of a total of 13 were shot down in yesterday's air battle at Chengtu.

British Parliamentary Secretary Going To America

Will Discuss Shipping Problem With
U. S. Government

LONDON, March 15.

It is officially announced that Sir Arthur Salter, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, will proceed at once to the United States to discuss shipping matters with the United States Administration.

Sir Arthur Salter will work under the general directions of the British Ambassador at Washington and will be a member of the British Supply Council in North America.

It is also announced that Mr. Roer Brand will head a small mission to the United States to discuss with United States Administration arrangements whereby food stuffs will be made available to this country. Mr. Brand will also be a member of the Supply Council.

The official announcement of the appointment of Sir Arthur Salter and the Brand Mission states, "In no sphere of our war effort is the help which the United States Government can give us under the Lease and Lend legislation more urgent than in shipping."—Reuter.

Sir Percy Noble To Direct "Battle Of Atlantic"

LONDON, March 14.

"Reuter's" naval correspondent writes:—Admiral Sir Percy Noble, until November last year Commander-in-Chief of the China station, has been appointed to

direct "the battle of the Atlantic".

It was announced to-day that he recently took up the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the western approaches.—Reuter.

TURKISH PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO HITLER?

Turkish Official Reaches
Sofia

BERLIN, March 15.

An official of the Turkish Foreign Office has arrived at Sofia, according to a Sofia despatch to the Official German News Agency.

The Agency asserts that the Official is reported to be carrying a written message from the Turkish President to Hitler (presumably in reply to the latter's recent message to Turkey).—Reuter.

Royal Canadian Air Force

OTTAWA, March 15.

The personnel of the Royal Canadian Air Force was over 50,000 strong on 19th February, according to a report filed in the Dominion House of Commons.—Reuter.



Sadhona Bose in (left to right) Kathakali, Bharata Natya and Manipuri dance poses.

No Solution Without Jail Delivery

British Press On Leaders' Demand

Sapru As One Man Who Can Ease Political Situation

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, March 15.

Commenting on the Non-Party Leaders' Conference held in Bombay, the "Evening Standard" says that before the Dominion Status is granted to India, many matters, notably regarding the imprisoned Congress leaders, should be considered.

The paper adds: "If any man can ease the existing feelings of bitterness, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is able to do it. He occupies a unique position in Indian politics. He has won many English friends at the same time, and not lost the respect of the Congress leaders."

GOVT. MUST TAKE UP BOMBAY LEAD

MADRAS, March 14.

"The resolutions passed at the Conference of Non-Party Leaders held in Bombay should be accepted by the British Government and carried out without delay," said Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, interviewed on the Non-Party Leaders' Conference resolution.

The refusal of the British Government to carry out the policy urged by the non-party leaders is bound to estrange even the moderate sections of Indian people and weaken Indian efforts in aid of war. It will tend to discredit the claim of the British Government that they are waging the war for the freedom of the world if they are not prepared to recognise the claim of India to equality of status with the self-governing Dominions and for the matter of that with Britain herself.

Insistence upon the adjustment of internal differences in India as a condition precedent to the transfer of power to Indians will be as unwise as it is impracticable and will be regarded as a pretext for the real unwillingness to grant freedom to India.—A. P.

NOT TILL THERE IS A CONGRESS-LEAGUE PACT

MADRAS, March 15.

Sir Mohammed Usman, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, interviewed by the "Associated Press" on the resolution passed by the Non-Party Leaders' Conference at Bombay, said: "The deadlock cannot be solved till the Congress and the Muslim League unite. There is no use in blaming the British Government".—A. P.

Not far Beyond Viceroy's Offer

"In the resolution moved by Sir N. N. Sircar at the Conference we have presumably the consensus of opinion of moderate leaders from all parts of India", says the "Mail" commenting on the Leaders' Conference.

The paper says: It is a big request or demand, call it what you will, and involves revolutionary changes in the Central Government. But it does not go impossibly far beyond the offer contained in the Viceroy's speech of August last and may be deemed practicable if the choice of councillors be carefully made and adequately representative.

The paper adds: when, however, the Conference demands that Dominion Status be assured within a relatively short period after the end of the War it is treading on difficult ground. For, as Mr. Amery has been at pains to point out and the speech of Mr. Jinnah published to-day proves, much has to be done to reconcile conflicting claims in India before a drastic and revolutionary transfer of ultimate responsibility may fairly be effected.

WANTED JUST AND EQUAL DEMOCRACY

Mr. S. S. Iyengar Congratulates Bombay Conference

MADRAS, March 15.

"I must congratulate all the members of the Bombay Conference of their public spirit in endeavouring to dispel the gloom and apathy that have settled down on Indian politics and to educate the country to realise the extreme gravity of the situation," says Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, former President of the Congress, in the course of a statement on the Leaders' Conference.

"The members of the Conference have", he adds, "striven to do what they could, when the two major political parties are hopelessly trapped in contrivances of their own making."

"The demand for an exclusively non-official Indian Executive Council with an Indian minister for defence is the least that could be asked for, and the least that could be granted by the British Government. It will certainly be much better than the present most unsatisfactory state of things and better in the present communal atmosphere, than a party Cabinet under the pompous rubric of responsible Government. When shall we be ready to sacrifice our part and personal ambitions in favour of a No-party Government and a just and equal democracy?"

The conference failed in its duty in not asking for the formation of Executive Councils consisting exclusively of non-official Indians in the seven provinces so long as their Legislatures remained suspended."

Concluding, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar regrets that the Bombay Conference is content with asking for Dominion status, and says: "Such of our politicians as will not now claim complete independence as their objective will do well to confine themselves, to immediate and concrete issues.—A. P.

RESPOND TO LEADERS' CALL

MADRAS, March 14.

"To listen while there is time to the clear call sounded in Bombay is the wisest course for Great Britain at the moment", said the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri commenting on the resolution passed by the non-Party leaders' conference at Bombay to-day.

He said "nobody will contend that the British Government will encounter difficulties in settling the problem of India to-day. But what is equally clear is that delay will only aggravate these difficulties and create new ones."

Genoa Bombardment Sequel

Truck-Loads Of Italian Demonstrators Sent To Jail

Extent Of Tremendous Military Damage Revealed By U. S. Correspondent

NEW YORK, March 15.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TREMENDOUS MILITARY DAMAGE INFLICTED BY THE BRITISH NAVY WHEN IT SHELLED GENOA ON FEBRUARY 9 IS REVEALED BY A CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK "DAILY NEWS" IN A DISPATCH SMUGGLED PAST THE FASCIST CENSORSHIP.

He says for two days people were kept completely uninformed of the real destruction, but when a meeting of the Provincial Council was summoned to hear the report of the damage by the Harbour Commissioners mobs stormed the closed zone roped off by Fascist guards.

In the first rush hundreds of civilians were clubbed by guards and whole truck-loads of demonstrators were carted off to gaol.

On the third day a Commerce Ministry Commissioner arrived to investigate the damage. The Maritime Prefect was discharged to appease the citizenry and the naval commander of the port who was supposed to be responsible for being taken by surprise, was arrested. The City Magistrate appealed for calm but the town still quaked with unrest. Then the Government "cracked down."

DELEGATES IMPRISONED

Three delegates of the Long-

shoremens and Stevedores Guild, who went to Rome to complain about the insufficient anti-naval protection, were arrested and banished to prison in an island and a number of others were similarly exiled for "spreading seditious rumours".

The damage done was enormous. Four ships were sunk in port and sixteen others smashed and left listing. Many trawlers were wrecked. A great oil refinery was entirely destroyed. Five out of seven huge oil tanks disappeared. The coal port was entirely smashed and buildings on the waterfront burned to the ground including grain elevators, warehouses, dry-dock and launching ways.—Reuter.

Big Campaign For Funds

U. S. Arms Delivery For Friendly Nations

WASHINGTON, March 15.

One of the fastest spending programmes in the history of the country is predicted as the result of the passage of the Lease and Lend Bill.

Responsible officials believe that the 7,000 million dollar appropriation asked for by the President will be spent, and weapons bought with it delivered to Britain and other friendly nations within the next 16 months.

It is understood that most of the money will be raised by borrowing and for this purpose the treasury will on May 1st launch a campaign calling on the public to invest in Government securities ranging from 1,000 dollar bonds to securities rated as low as ten cents.—Reuter.

PACKING OF PLANES FOR BRITAIN BEGINS

ROOSEVELTFIELD (New York)

March 15.

The packing in crates of planes to be sent to Britain under the Lease and Lend Bill was begun here on Friday. The machines are Grumman single-engined fighters.—Reuter.

"GANDHI MAHARAJ"

SANTINIKETAN, Mar. 15.

Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore paid once more his respectful homage to Gandhiji in a simple but magnificent poem "Gandhi Maharaj" published in the Visvabharati.—United Press.

Four enemy aircraft were destroyed last night over Great Britain, it is learned in London.

Disturbances In Syria

Vichy Denies Report

VICHY, March 15.

Recent reports of disturbances in Syria are confirmed in a dispatch from the official Vichy News Agency's Beirut correspondent who says demonstrations have occurred in Damascus since February 28 "on the pretext of a slight increase in the price of bread," but he declares. "All reports in the foreign press about bloody encounters in Syria and Lebanese towns between the people and the armed forces and the police are completely devoid of foundation." He adds that since the trouble started fewer than ten people have been wounded.—Reuter.

Member Of Everest Expedition Appointed Consul At Kashgar

LONDON, March 15.

Eric Earl Shipton, well-known climber who has been in four Everest expeditions has been appointed Consul-General at Kashgar, it is announced in the "London Gazette".—Reuter.

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CENTRAL ASSEMBLY DEBATE

Stop Exploitation Of India And Indians

Britishers' Unholy Combination With World Shipping Interests

"It Is Immoral To Tax Profits Not Arising From War", Says Sir H. Mody

NEW DELHI, March 15
The Assembly continued the general debate on the Finance Bill.

Maulana Zafarali resuming his speech gave a lengthy exposition of the ideas underlying Pakistan and said that what Muslims wanted was a region in which they could develop spiritually, mentally and morally, unhampered by laws which were fundamentally opposed to Islamic conceptions. The Sharda Act and the Law of Limitation were, he said, two examples of unislamic laws.

Muslims, nevertheless, did not want to embarrass the British Government in their present calamity and they, therefore, were prepared to postpone the realisation of their object of Pakistan till after the war was over.

AT MICE AND MEN.

Referring to the Finance Bill he said that if the Congress were in the House, Hindus and Muslims would have joined hands and made an effective demonstration against the Bill.

Maulana Zafarali commented on the Bombay Conference and likened it to a gathering of mice each one of which talked bravely of what it would do if it met the cat but none of which could in fact meet the cat actually.

PROTEST AGAINST TAXATION.

Sir H. P. Mody in a racy and vigorous speech lasting about half an hour covered a great number of financial and political questions. He said that the Finance Member's transaction relating to the repatriation of the sterling debt deserved to be commended (cheers), but he asked for information whether this was the right time for repatriating on such a heavy scale and whether the transaction could not have been done earlier with greater advantage to the country. (Hear hear).

He went on to express the opinion that direct taxation could not go much further; the country had a great deal more of direct taxation than indirect during the last years, and that process could not go on endless. He accused the Government and many in the Legislature also of lack of "clear-cut courage" to face the political issues bound up with the question of tapping those vast fields of indirect taxation at present left untapped. He commented on the "unhappy spectacle" of most of the moneys raised in the provinces and in the Centre being devoted to object which did not promote the moral and material strength of the country. Whatever the necessity of military or civil expenditure, only an inadequate share of the revenues was being devoted to nation-building activities; while taxation increased, the moral and material position of the country did not improve 'pari passu'.

DUTY ON ART SILK YARN.

Referring to the duty on art silk yarn, he said there were thousands of power and handlooms in this country which would be affected by the increase without earning a corresponding benefit. If the duty was merely for revenue purposes, then let the Finance Member halve the increase, put one anna on yarn and an

additional anna on imports of art silk fabrics.

It would yield the same return and an industry which was widespread in the country would be protected.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

He did not cavil at the increase in the Excess Profits Tax, but he wanted the Finance Member to take steps to see that in no case were profits taxed which did not arise out of the war whether directly or indirectly. He felt that in spite of many safeguards introduced in the E. P. T. Act many loopholes had been left and he wanted instructions to be issued that in no case in which a concern's profits arose from causes unconnected with the war would an attempt be made to tax those profits simply because they happened to be in excess of the standard period.

Sir Jeremy Raisman, intervening, said he had already made it clear that it was impossible to distinguish between profits arising from the war and those not arising from the war.

Sir Homi Mody said that if the Finance Member was going to lay his hands on profits not arising from the war it was an immoral taxation. He quite realised the difficulty of distinguishing the two sets of profits, but it was feasible to establish the distinction and so long as the principle was recognised that it was war profits which were to be taxed, the Central Board of Revenue had resources to find out what were war profits and what were not. As regards the yield from the tax, he had once offered to underwrite the whole of it for Rs. three crores; but that was not accepted; he was now prepared to underwrite it for six crores and even nine crores (laughter).

MATCHES DUTY.

As regards the matches duty he said that if it had been fixed at twelve annas, then boxes containing forty sticks, which comprised the bulk of those sold commonly—could be sold at two for three quarters of an anna. But if the Finance Member insisted on the duty of full one rupee, he should arrange in consultation with the trade that different units might be evolved so that the consumer who bought in one or two boxes might not be unduly penalised.

The duty on pneumatic tyres and tubes in his view was an example of an excise duty imposed on an industry which was not protected. Here again if the revenue aspect of the case was to be the dominant one, he suggested that there ought to be a corresponding import duty on tyres and tubes coming from abroad, which would yield additional revenue and at the same time protect the industry.

THE ONE DECLARATION NOT MADE!

Referring to the Bombay Conference, Sir Homi Modi deprecated Maulana Zafarali's disparaging remarks and said that whether it had yielded results or not the attempt was well worth making. He found himself in agreement with a great deal that was said at the conference. He thought that in spite of all the declarations that His Majesty's Government had made, they had not made the one declaration which

would afford a guarantee of their intentions; that was a categorical declaration that as soon as might be after the war, if the parties put forward an agreed solution, Parliament would be asked to implement it. Such a declaration would be of profound value.

It would introduce a much-needed element of reality in discussions, and would be of great psychological importance. But he urged that regardless of the political deadlock in the country Government ought to associate representative Indians more closely with the war efforts. In spite of the fact that the two major political parties had non-co-operated or held aloof, India had been pouring out men, munitions and money and he asked what right Government had to shelter behind the fact that the political parties were not helping? What he wanted was real association of representative Indians with war effort. The offer had been made to take members of the House to the theatres of war. On what basis would the members be selected, he asked. Would it be on the basis of communal representation, weightage of minorities, would there be a just balance between martial and non-martial members? (Loud laughter) or would members be chosen on their physical size (more laughter).

INDUSTRIAL PARADOXES.

Earlier Sir Homi Modi discussed the question of industrialisation with particular reference to the war and expressed apprehension that after the war we might drift back to the same concept of the Government's duties towards industrialisation of the country as had prevailed all these years. He asked whether lessons of the war were going to be lost altogether; whether a condition of things would be reproduced in which, as at present, we had all the raw material and labour for the boot manufacturing industry but because we could not produce paltry little things like eyelets and grindery, we were not self-sufficient.

Dr. P. N. Bannerjee suggested that a fifty fifty ratio would be the correct division between the burden on the present generation and the burden on posterity for financing war expenditure. He welcomed Government's decision with regard to repatriation of a substantial part of the country's external obligations; but he declared that the decision was not arrived at in order to help India but it was beneficial to India only incidentally.

Sir Jeremy Raisman, intervening, declared that was the very reverse of the actual case. The arrangement was primarily of advantage to India.

Dr. Bannerjee said that he and the Finance Member must agree to differ on this point.

Dr. Bannerjee declared that no additional taxation or borrowing should be resorted to unless retrenchment and economy had been carried out to the utmost possible extent.

GOVT. BENCHES EMPTY.

Maulana Zafarali drew attention to the fact that there was no quorum.

Mr. Aney said that quorum was taken only a short while ago and the question could not be raised for another hour.

The Deputy President (who was in the Chair) said he felt it his duty to point out that even on official days most of the Government benches were seen lying empty.

Dr. Bannerjee said he was not opposed to taxation but claimed that proceeds of taxes should be spent on raising the taxable ca-

capacity of the people.

EXPORT POLICY CRITICISED.

Mr. Hoosainbhai Lalji referred to the argument that the larger the Government expenditure the greater the national income and taxable capacity of the people. He said that that might be true of other countries but not in India where large proportion of the Government expenditure was taken out of the country by British employees of the Government and also by British and other foreign commercial interests.

Mr. Hoosainbhai severely criticised the Government's policy relating to export trade. He said that the Japanese got every facility to export articles from India to his country, but an Indian had to depend on British banks to finance him, on foreign ships to carry his products and on foreign insurance companies to insure his goods. "After the last war, Britishers became agents of German shipping companies, German insurance and banking firms. I want to know whether the same thing will happen after this war. Britishers are agents of even Japanese shipping and insurance companies".

Mr. Hoosainbhai next referred to Conference lines and said that Britishers had entered into a combination with all the shipping interests of the world, with the exception of those of India. The combination gave preference to goods to the shipped by the national of any particular country to his country's port, not only in the matter of space on a cargo boat but also in the matter of rebate. This preference was denied to Indians.

"STOP THIS EXPLOITATION."

"I claim, Sir, that something must be done and done immediately to remove these grievances and earn the whole-hearted co-operation of the Indian masses in the war effort". Mr. Hoosainbhai urged that a foreigner should not be allowed to exploit India and Indians. In this connection he referred to the Swedish match combine in India. He said that the foreigner was often more clever than even the British. The moment protection was given to the match industry, the foreigner came out to India with his factories and succeeded in cutting down all Indian competition. Today he controlled the match industry in India and had taken steps to see that no match machinery would be sold to Indians. He got all the advantage of protection, designed to promote Indian industries in the interests of India. If the Government could run railways, posts and telegraph department and salt and opium works, why not match industry, which alone he estimated would bring in 3 1/2 crores per year? In this connection he stressed the need for controlling profiteering in matches.

START BORROWING PROGRAMME.

He supported the demand for a protective duty on artificial silk fabrics. He also suggested that the Government should take advantage of the low rate of interest by launching their borrowing programme now. "The Government may not get money at this rate in the future" He also protested against the continual rise in the rate of income-tax.

Mr. Ghulam Bhik Nairang dealt with grievances on two points, firstly, the action of Government in acquiring mosques, graveyards and shrines, particularly in Delhi, and secondly, the complaints made from many responsible quarters about the census operations.

Further debate was adjourned till Monday.—A. F.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 3, 1997

Muslim: Safer 20, 1350

Parsi: Meher 13, 1350

Hightide: 1-37; 14-10

Lowtide: 7-45; 20-04

Sunrise: 6h. 45m.

Sunset: 6h. 49m.

M. MEDICAL COL. OLD STU. ASSOCN.
The annual general body meeting of the above institution will be held in the Dhan Raj Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

FOUNDER'S DAY CELEBRATION
The 4th Founder's Day will be celebrated by the R. H. Patrick Industrial School, Andheri, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. Mr. R. P. Masani will preside.

BAND AT PARSİ COLONY, DADAR
The Original Imperial Band will play a programme of music at Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

DIVINE SERVICE
Miss Vimalabai Gadre will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

"GITA"
Pravachan on Gita will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in 448, Sandhurst Rd., under the auspices of Ramtirth Yogashram.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCN., MATUNGA
The usual weekly non-stop 12-hour sacrificial spinning will be conducted at the Association premises to-day (Sunday) commencing from 8 a.m.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE
The annual social gathering of Grant Medical College will be held to-day (Sunday) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 5 p.m. Lt. Col. G. L. Bhatia will preside.

VILE PARLE GUJARATI MANDAL
Under the auspices of the above Mandal a "Children's Fancy Fair" will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) Sheth Nandlal M. Bhutta, a prominent businessman of Bombay will preside and open the fair.

GITA CLASS
Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagwat Gita at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Rd., to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI
Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the Teachings of Bhagwan Shri Ramakrishna Paramhansa, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall.

BALKAN-JI-BARI
An urgent meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed for arranging Children's Tour will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Shri Andra Vasavada's place, Narayan Nivas, opp. Gymkhana, Juhu Rd., Vile Parle.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE
There will be a discourse on Mr. Mast's "Ashadhara," to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Kannada Education Society's School, Chandavarkar Rd., Matunga, G.I.P. Mr. H. N. Srinivasan, B.Sc., will speak on the occasion.

MOGAVERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MAN-DALI
The election of the Managing Committee for 1944 of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at the office of the Mandal between 8-30 a.m. and 12-30 noon and 2-30 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DISCOURSE ON RAMAYANA
Kathavachaspati Pandit Shri Radheshyamji will give a discourse (accompanied with music) on Shri Ramayana at Santa Cruz in Shri Laxmi Narayan Temple to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

SHRI CUTCHI DASHA OSHWAL JAIN PATHSHALA
The annual prize distribution of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobi Talao, at 7 p.m. Mr. Pranlal Devkar Nanji will preside.

INDIAN MUSIC AT KING'S CIRCLE
A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. G. S. Patankar.

TEA PARTY AT PUROHIT'S
A tea party has been arranged by Mr. Madhavaji M. Bhat at Purohit Hotel, Churchgate, to felicitate Diwan Bahadur Narayan Vitthal Sayana on his being made Justice of the Peace.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
A general body meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Basel, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Sadhana Bose's Dances. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Tin Pan Alley" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

METRO—"Comrade X" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Pastor Hall" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"Dance Girl, Dance" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Punarmilaa" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

PATHE—"Radhika" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.

ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.

WEST END—"Ghar Jawai" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m.

MINERVA—"Virginia" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Samajna Vanke" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Prabhat" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Pardesi" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

EDWARD—"Virginia City" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

HINDMATA—"Qaidi-Qaidi" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee 2 p.m.

PALACE—"Untamed" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CHITRA—"The Kick" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-15 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Raj Naraki" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.

HOLIKOTSAVA

Under the auspices of the Marwadi Sammelan, Bombay, the Holikotsava will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at the Fernandes Wadi (Kelachand Devchand's Bungalow), Juhu at 12 noon with variety entertainments.

MEETING OF ADI-ANDHRAS

Under the auspices of the Telugu Seva Sangh a public meeting of Adi Andhras will be held at Durpanchavadi, Mahalakshmi Temple area, to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m., where the problems affecting their welfare will come up for discussion.

RATIONALIST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA
The 11th annual general meeting and dinner of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Meeting at 7-30 p.m. Dinner at 8-30 p.m. Speakers: Miss Shakuntala Paranjpye, Prof. H. V. Hampton and others.

MATUNGA PREMIER SCHOOL

The annual sports gathering of Matunga Premier School will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Damodar Thakarsey Hall, Parel, under the presidency of Sjt. Seth Bhagwandas Harakchand. Prizes will be distributed to the successful students at the Sports.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

An interesting lecture on "Our Milk Problem" will be delivered in the Association hall, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. S. S. Ugrankar, M.B., M.R.C.P. (Lond.) will speak on the subject. Mr. M. M. Mundkur, the President of the Association will preside.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH

The following free Hindi classes will be restarted from to-day (Sunday):—Anandashram, Proctor Rd., Girgaon, to-day morning at 8 a.m. City High School, Thakurdwar Rd., at 8 a.m. to-day.

Detailed enquiries can be made at Marwari Vidyalaya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road.

BOM. YOUTHS' DEBATING ASSOCN.

"Religion is a creation of the interested few retarding the material and cultural progress of the ignorant many" will be the subject of a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in Vanmali Hall premises, Dadar. Mr. N. R. Angle will propose and Mr. E. I. Patel will oppose. Mr. Govindbhai J. Patel will preside.

STUDENTS' LIT. & SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY
The prize distribution gathering of the Society's Jagannath Shankarshet Girls' Marathi School will be held in the Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya Memorial Hall, Nowroji Seth Street, Thakurdwar, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. B. N. Vagal, B.A. will preside and Mrs. Vagal will distribute prizes.

SHREEMANT SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALABHAVAN

On behalf of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan, there will be a weekly concert in Indian music to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall at Yashwantrao Manoj, Poibaydi, Parel. Prof. Yashwantrao (Sangeet Kesari), will give Hori Sangeet songs.

MAHILA SEVA MANDAL SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

An annual social gathering of women for distributing certificates and giving away prizes to the successful students of the Industrial School for Women at Imamwada, conducted by the Mahila Seva Mandal, Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Urdu Training College for Women Imamwada St. near Bhandy Bazar. Lady Mahmud Yusuf has kindly consented to preside and to give away certificates and prizes.

REZA SHAH'S BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATIONS IN CITY

A reception was held at the Imperial Consulate of Iran on Saturday evening to celebrate the birthday of His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pahlavi.

The Consulate premises were tastefully decorated with Iranian carpets. Mr. Jawad Benham, in charge of the Iranian Consulate received the guests, who included the Consulate corps in Bombay, the Chief Justice of Bombay and Lady Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. S. Collings, Mr. Mathradas Tricampi, the Mayor, Mr. Sinclair Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Brown, Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Haji, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Sir J. C. Coyaji, Sir J. B. Boman-Belham, Sir Suleman C. Mitha and many other leading citizens.

Mr. M. A. Kazrani, the energetic Secretary of the Consulate, spared no pains in making the function a success, which came to a close at about 7-30 p.m., after the guests had partaken of refreshment.

"Nationalist And Pacifist" Pleads Not Guilty

Pleading not guilty to a charge under the Defence of India Rules, in connection with a speech delivered by him on January 3, at Chowpatty, which the prosecution alleged was detrimental to the efficient prosecution of war, Mr. Ashok Mehta, a Congress Socialist and a Municipal Corporator, stated before the Chief Presidency Magistrate that in his speech, he only expressed his views on war.

As a nationalist and pacifist, he was opposed to all wars and that was what he expressed at the meeting in question.

The case stands adjourned to next Saturday.

Mr. Purshottam Tricampdas with Messrs. H. R. Pardiwalla and N. T. Shroff defended the accused.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala conducted the prosecution.

Parle-Andheri Municipality

Mr. Gomes, the leader of the Progressive party and Mr. Paul Pereira, the Deputy leader resigned when the resolutions to contribute towards war came before the general meeting of the Parle Andheri municipality on Saturday 8th inst. Mr. C. D. Barfiwalla presided.

Mr. J. P. DeMello, a member of the Progressive Party, moved two resolutions, one to contribute Rs. 101 only towards the War Gifts Fund and the other to invest Rs. 5,000 in 3 per cent. Defence Loans Bonds. Mr. L. A. Misquita, Vice-President, supported the resolution.

Mr. Gomes, leader of the Progressive Party said that he had already tendered his resignation, as no intimation as to the nature of the resolution was given to him.

After Mr. Gomes, the Deputy Leader Mr. Paul Pereira also resigned his post, on the same ground, he said he was duty bound to invite the attention of the House to Section 52 to 53 of the Municipal Act where no provision was made either to help such funds or to invest when there was no surplus funds. Mr. L. E. Misquita wanted to withdraw his support but he was not allowed to do so.

After the procedure was over, both the resolutions were put to vote and were defeated by an overwhelming majority of 12 to 2.

Khadi And Village Industries Exhibition At Andheri

(From Our Correspondent).

ANDHERI: March 14.

On Thursday last a meeting of leading citizens of Andheri was held at Gazdar Hall, when it was decided to hold a Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition on 21st, 22nd and 23rd March. The Exhibition is to be held at Gazdar Hall, Andheri. The following different Committees were formed: Managing Committee, Finance Committee, Entertainment Committee, Propaganda Committee, Spinning and Hindustani Eloquution Committee. Mr. C. D. Barfiwalla was elected President for the Exhibition and Mr. V. L. Mehta was elected President of the Executive Committee.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Theosophy Down the Ages" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

RECEPTION TO KERALA ARTISTES

Under the auspices of the Bombay Kerala Samaj a public reception will be given to Sjt. Jayasankar, Madhava Menon and Srimatis P. Ammini and N. Ammini of the Kerala Kala Mandalam, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at Dhura Hall, Dadar. Dr. K. B. Menon will preside and Sjt. M. K. Raja will speak on "Kerala Arts."

C. V. O. JAIN BOARDING

The Silver Jubilee festival of the Kutchi Vishva Oshwal Jain Boarding, Matunga, will be observed to-day (Sunday) when a meeting will be held under the presidency of Sjt. Mathradas Tricampi, when a programme of dialogues, gymnastic feats, etc., will be gone through and prizes will be distributed.

HOUSE RENT CONTROL IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, March 15.

The Provincial Government have promulgated two orders entitled the Hotels and Lodging House Control Order, 1941 and the Jubbulpore House Rent Control Order, 1941 which extend to the Municipality and Cantonment of Jubbulpore. The orders lay down that when the Assistant Engineer, Headquarters sub-division, Jubbulpore, has reason to believe that the charges for board and lodging in any house within the local limits are excessive he shall hold a summary enquiry and record his finding. If he finds the charges or rent excessive, he shall determine a fair rate to be charged for board and lodging and for any other service provided in the hotel or lodging house or as rent for the house. Appeals against the decisions of the assistant engineer in both cases may be made to the Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore.—A. P.

Uttering False Currency Notes

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, March 14.

The Sessions Judge to-day sentenced Raghunath Harnarayan and his brother Ramnath to five years' R. I. and Rs. 500 fine in default six months' each under Sec. 489 (B) for uttering false currency notes of Rs. 100 amongst Maskati market businessmen. It is recalled that both these brothers have uttered false currency notes of hundreds in various cities and cheated many businessmen. They are inhabitants of Delhi. Assessors declared guilty only Raghunath but the Sessions Judge considered both brothers guilty.

"Vande Mataram"

The first issue of "Vande Mataram," a new Gujarati evening daily edited by Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, appeared on Saturday. Being a special issue it contains 54 pages. Mr. Samaldas Gandhi acquired considerable experience as a journalist in "Bombay Samachar" and the "Janma Bhum". He is known for his nationalist views and has a characteristic style of writing. We wish a long career to the "Vande Mataram".

POSTAL NOTICE

The Bhajipala Lane Post Office will be shifted from the present building to the new premises, situated on Plot No. 69 (Sydenham Road Estate), at Mahomedally Road, on Sunday, the 23rd March 1944. It will transact business in the new building from Monday, the 24th March 1944.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DHANJI STREET

Under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Dhanji St., Tamba Kanta, when Shri Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C., will preside and Messrs. H. R. Pardiwalla, Narbheram N. Popat, Gajendranath Sharma, Bhanushankar Yagnik, Gyanvant Brahma and Mohanlal M. Desai will speak on the Present Political Situation.

PUBLIC MEETING AT FORAS ROAD

To explain the present political situation a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in B.I.T. Chawli compound, Foras Rd., when Shri Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C., will preside and Messrs. Y. K. Khadikar, P. R. Lele, V. M. Kande, Nanubhai V. Desai and others will speak.

Smallpox In Bombay

The total mortality 638 was 6 less than in the last week and the death rate registered was 28.5 on the Census population of 1931, as against 576 for the 10th week of 1940 and the death rate 25.7. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 626 and the death rate 28.0.

Out of the total deaths 184 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week Smallpox caused 146 attacks (including 3 imported) and 73 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. There were 4 deaths from Typhoid.

The number of live births registered during the week was 667, as against 802 for the 10th week of 1940 and 678 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1936/40).

Film Fare For This Week

IDEALIST TREND IN "NAYA SANSAR"

**Bombay Talkies' Film
Coming To Roxy
On 29th**

There is a streak of idealism in all the roles that Ashok Kumar has played. Whether as a simple Brahmin's son in "Achhut Kanya", or heir to a zamindari in "Kangan" or as schoolmaster in "Bandhan", he is shown adhering to an ideal and braving life for it. The Zamindar's son in "Kangan" left home with its ease and comfort, and risked a precarious but self-respecting living as a novelist. The headmaster in "Bandhan" forsook an ideal professional position and parted with the institution which he had nurtured for the sake of a woman's reputation.

For the idealist Ashok Kumar, his forthcoming film "Naya Sansar" gives ample opportunity. The life of a journalist is a life of struggle, physical, mental and ethical; mostly ethical, for an idealist, for a man who regards journalism as a vocation and a mission rather than as a mere profession.

"Naya Sansar" has rich material from which to evolve the character assigned to Ashok Kumar. Bombay Talkies set up a small printing plant at the studio and Ashok Kumar worked at it.

The presence of Renuka Devi, also in the role of a journalist, lends piquancy to the drama in "Naya Sansar." There is room for our educated women in the field of journalism. There is scope for that charm of manner, which women generally possess to a greater degree than mere men. If "Naya Sansar" helps to show that, the picture may go some way towards creating a new and necessary trend in the personnel of Indian journalism.

These are our expectations. It is for producer Mukerji, author Abbas, scenarist Gyan Mukerji, dialogue-writer Kashyap, stars Renuka Devi and Ashok Kumar and the whole set of persons engaged on the production, to fulfil them. We shall soon know; for "Naya Sansar" comes to the Roxy on the 29th of this month.

MOVIE MUSIC JUST 'NOISE' TO BEECHAM

To the artistic ear of Sir Thomas Beecham cinema music is nothing but "a shocking noise."

The conductor of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, who is one of England's most distinguished musicians, so branded modern efforts.

"No one with the slightest artistic refinement can listen to it for a single minute without experiencing the utmost pain," the noted visitor from overseas declared.

He explained that this is no fault of motion picture technique and that radio and mechanical-player music fall in the same "awful noise" category.

"It is just that good music cannot be reproduced mechanically, he said, "Trying to put it through that little mechanical instrument utterly destroys all its values—the instrument are not given their proportionate values—and the music that is being played."

Turning to the war, Sir Thomas declared that he does not believe that it will have any effect on music, or, in fact, any great effect of any kind on England.

"Nothing ever alters in England—and I must be most emphatic on that point," he declared.

"You see," he added, "changes come very slowly and by evolution in England, never by revolution."



A scene from 'Dance Girls Dance' at New Empire.

Sohrab Modi In Search Of 'Bhagwan Buddha'!

For the first time in the film annals of India and for the second time in the screen chronicle of the world—a character will actually live the role of a holy man before living it on the silver sheet.

The genius responsible for this innovation is Sohrab Modi.

The idea will be as daring in its execution as it is in its conception. Scouts are already scouring the country to discover a pair—preferably brothers—who should be 16 to 18 and 30 to 35 years of age, respectively, and who should have as close a resemblance to Bhagwan Buddha as is humanly feasible. This is not to be confined to the profile alone—the build of the body, the height, everything is to be considered. They are to portray Buddha as a youth and as a grown-up man, respectively.

When found, the pair is to be engaged with immediate effect—not because Bhagwan Buddha is going on the sets but because they have to pass six to eight months, as necessary, in a Buddhist monastery to imbibe the ideals of Buddhism—to eat as Buddha ate—to live as Buddha lived—to think as Buddha thought—in short, to become Buddha-minded and thus acquire the halo that surrounds the faces of Saints and Messengers of God.

Such a transformation is possible through the medium of make-up but, then, Sohrab Modi has always been a director with a distinction. It is characteristic of the man to endow his characters with complete realism, and he insists that one who plays the Great Role on the screen must first imbibe the spirit of the Great Character by leading a pure, chaste and simple life of this screen.

But there is yet another clause in the contract which the lucky pair will have to abide by in letter as well as in spirit. They are not only to be Buddhist monks in the convent but out of it, too; that is, they have to continue to live the life of a Buddhist recluse so long as they are not released from their obligations under the terms of their agreements. This is to ensure that the sense of holiness they have ac-

quired during their sojourn in the convent, survives their respective roles; they will thus not only act holy but they will feel it—and when they feel holy their acting is bound to inspire and radiate the holiness of the Great Messenger.

It is thus that Sohrab Modi wants to achieve realism in his characters. Such a procedure must cost the studio a bit of money—and Mr. Modi has decided that he will defray the expenses of not only the selected pair while they are in the monastery but the expenses of their families also and they will receive their salaries, of course.

Here is a god-send for those who are luckily born with the face of Buddha. Fame and fortune are waiting to smile on them.

"Bhagwan Buddha", as is already known, is Sohrab Modi's next classic after "Sikandar". Some eight months or so must elapse before the subject is tackled but research work has already been taken in hand and the quest for the pair, who are to play the title role begun in right earnest.

Bharat Milap Cast

The new social photoplay Darshan of Prakash Pictures is fast nearing completion under the able direction of Mr. C. M. Luhar, Jyoti and Prem Adib appear in the leading roles supported by Pande, M. Nazir, Meera Shalir, Kaushalya and Daya Devi.

Director Vijay Bhatt has already performed the Mahoorat Ceremony of "Bharat Milap" which is to be produced in two versions, Hindustani and Marathi. A cast consisting of Durga Khote, Sobhana Samarth, Shahu Modak, Prem Adib, Vimla Vasishtha, Nimbalkar, Chandrakant, Kusum Desh Pande, Madhusudan and Kaushalya has been selected for "Bharat Milap". The cast is almost common in both the versions except that Chandrakant takes the place of Prem Adib in the Marathi version.

SUNDAY SHOW AT METRO.

On Sunday morning March 16th the famous Hardy Family in "Love Finds Andy Hardy" a Metro-Goldwyn-Maver picture, will be shown at 10 A.M.

THREE NEW INDIAN PICTURES

**'Virginia', 'Prabhat' And
'Samajna Vanke'**

Three new Indian pictures were released yesterday. 'Virginia' at the Minerva; 'Prabhat' at the Imperial and a Gujarati film 'Samajna Vanke' at Krishna.

It was after a long time that a film in Gujarati dialogue was released and that itself will be an attraction not only to Gujarati speaking people, but those speaking Marathi and Hindustani also. 'Gharjaval' is in its second week. As Atre's own production, it was considered a fit play by the Marathi speaking people during the 'Shimga' holidays. The fun and frolic by Vanamala seems to be much in demand.

Patrons of 'Padosi' and 'Shejari' have now started their visits to the Central on the second round. Those who first saw 'Padosi' are now after 'Shejari' and vice versa. There are quite a number of points for comparison for the discriminating people in the alternative casts.

'Rajanartaki' will be in the favour of cine-goers, because those who will see her dances at Capitol in the week-end are bound to think of seeing them again the picture and they can repeat the performance any number of times. 'Funarmilan' and 'Bandhan' have their patronage unabated. 'Pardesi' also is in good demand. 'Radhika' is again, a fresh favourite at Pathe.

Foreign Pictures

'Dance, Girls, Dance' at the New Empire is a fine dance comedy at New Empire. 'Tin Pan Alley' is rightly held over for a second week at Regal for the appeal of Alice Faye and Betty Grable is irresistible. 'Pastor Hall' at Excelsior is one of those fine films that came lately and shed such lurid light on Nazi ways of life. At Metro is one of the best satires. This time, it is Russia that is the subject of this satire. It belongs to the 'Ninotchka' variety. Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr are in leading roles.

SIR DADIBA DALAL DEAD

Bombay Loses Big Currency Expert

The death occurred at Paris on March 4 of Sir Dadiba Dalal, an eminent authority on Indian currency and finance, at the age of 71. He was the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom for two years and attended several international conferences as India's delegate.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed on Saturday in honour of Sir Dadiba, who was a distinguished member of the Exchange for several decades.

Sir Dadiba joined his father's business in Bombay as a share broker at an early age and soon attained prominence as an authority on Indian currency problems. His evidence before the Chamberlain Currency Commission in 1913 brought him fame which was further enhanced by his minority report as a member of the Committee appointed in 1919 to inquire into the problems of Indian currency and exchange.

He represented India at the International Economic Conference, Geneva, in 1922 and also represented India at the Hague. Subsequently, he was appointed as a member of the Inchcape Committee and attended the Imperial Economic Conference as India's delegate in 1923.

His public career came to an end with his resignation from the office of the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, which he held in 1922-24.

Task Before Travancore Congress

TRIVANDRUM, March 14.

The All-Travancore State Congress Workers Conference held here this week decided that immediate work before the State Congress should be enlistment of as large a number of primary members as possible and the formation of Primary Committees throughout the State, according to a statement issued by the Secretary of the State Congress. The Conference also decided that the State Congress should formulate a scheme of economic relief in Coastal Talukas on the basis of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose.

On the latter question the Working Committee of the State Congress decided that while immediate relief to the starving was necessary and should be undertaken as far as possible it was also vital that a food production campaign should be started.—A. P.

Amendment Of Defence Rules

NEW DELHI, March 14.

An amendment of the Defence of India Rules has been published which empowers authorised persons to clear any site on which substantial damage has occurred by reason of war operations.

One of the dangerous after effects of an air raid may be that buildings are left in a half-ruinous state in which they threaten the safety of other property of persons nearby. To meet this danger, it may be necessary to clear the site forthwith.—A. P.

Nagpur Population Rises By 40 P. C.

NAGPUR, March 15.

The population of Nagpur city has increased by 40 per cent as compared with the figure of the 1931 census. This is revealed by the final check-up. The population is now calculated to be 3,03,483 as against 2,15,165 in 1931.

The total population of Nagpur district is estimated a little over 10,60,000 which is an increase of nearly 13 per cent.—A. P.

RAM MOHAN ROY'S VISIT TO BHUTAN

Find Of Important Historical Letters

NEW DELHI, March 13.

Interesting letters, throwing a flood of light on the history of Assam, Kachar, Manipur, Cooch, Behar and Bhutan, in the concluding years of the 18th and early years of the 19th century, have been discovered and kept in the custody of the Imperial Records Department. A few of them refer to Raja Ram Mohan Roy, who is designated as the Dewan of Mr. Digby, Collector of Rangpur. It appears from one of the letters that in 1815 Raja Ram Mohan Roy accompanied by one Krishna Kanta Basu visited Bhutan as an agent of the East India Company. This letter is likely to go a long way to act at rest the controversy about the Raja's visit to Tibet, establishing the fact that he did visit Tibet.

Some of the letters refer to the civil strife in Cooch Behar between the Maharaja and Nazirdeo (Commander-in-Chief), while others refer vividly to the troublesome days of Raja Gaurinath Sinha of Assam.

These interesting documents which are at present being scrutinised and edited by Dr. S. N. Sen, Keeper of the Imperial Records will be published by the Calcutta University.—United Press.

DEPRESSED CLASSES' CONFERENCE

Ambedkar's Appeal

AHEMDABAD, March 15.

An appeal to the Depressed Classes to rally round one flag and one institution was made by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, hoisting the Depressed Classes Flag in the compound of the Mangaldas Memorial Hall this morning, where the first Depressed Class Political Conference of Gujarat is to be held to-night and to-morrow.

He said that the Depressed Classes in India numbered six to seven crores and constituted an important minority next to the Muslims, but they did not get political importance like the Muslims as they were not united like the Muslims.

Earlier, Dr. Ambedkar was taken in a procession from the railway station to the Mangaldas Hall.

APPEAL TO ABSTAIN FROM CONFERENCE

An appeal to the Harijans to abstain from attending the Depressed Classes Political Conference to be held under the presidency of Dr. Ambedkar has been issued by the Mahagujarat Dalit (Depressed Classes) Samaj stating that the Harijans of Gujarat stood by the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi and could not take part in a Conference which was calculated to create division in the country.—A. P.

Next Meeting Of Mahasabha Executive

CALCUTTA, March 14.

The next meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha will be held in Calcutta on April 5 and 6 when Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Bhai Permanand and several other All-India Hindu leaders are expected to attend.—A. P.

A physical culture class, will be started at Malad, a Suburb of Bombay, in the coming Summer vacation from 1st of May. Mr. Prithvi Singh, who had long experience in this line, will be the chief instructor. All above 12 are eligible for admission, and the admission is limited to a thousand. Lodging and boarding facilities are made on payment of Rs. 30.

TWO ACCUSED IN RAPE CASE JAILED

One Man Acquitted In Kalher Village Incident Story

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, March 14.

Agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury, Mr. A. K. Phadkar, Additional Sessions Judge Thana, acquitted to-day Raghu-nath Padman Patil of Kashali of the offence of rape and convicted Maruti Vithu Kumbhade and Chandrya Sakharan Patil both of Kashali for an offence under Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code (Rape) and sentenced each to a term of three and a half years' R. I.

The three accused were alleged to have ravished in succession a vegetable seller woman, last March, at a spot near Kalher village on the Bombay-Agra Road.

Mr. D. M. Nadkarni, Assistant Public Prosecutor, Thana, appeared for the Crown while Mr. R. M. Chitnis, Pleader, defended all the accused.

WILL "HARIJAN" BE REVIVED?

Mr. Srinivasan On Achievements Of Press Advisory Committee

NAGPUR, March 15.

Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor, the "Hindu", Madras, was the Chief Guest of Honour at a tea Party given by Mr. A. D. Mani, Editor, the "Hitavada", today at the Servants of India Society's Hall.

In the course of an informal talk, Mr. K. Srinivasan explained how the Central Press Advisory Committee at New Delhi was working. He urged upon the Nagpur Journalists to give every help to the Committee, which was working very smoothly. Mr. Srinivasan referred to the achievements of the Standing Committee and expressed the hope that "Harijan" would soon be revived.

Regarding representation of vernacular papers on the Central Committee, Mr. Srinivasan said that the Central Press Advisory Committee represented the Press in India as a whole and every grievance of any newspaper whether printed in English or Indian languages be looked into.

Mr. P. Kodand Rao sought elucidation from Mr. Srinivasan of the resolution passed at the meeting of the Standing Committee in February last as regards the attitude of the Indian press towards war. Mr. Srinivasan explained that the publication of Satyagraha news was being permitted by the Government of India because the distinction between symbolic protest and anti-war activities was recognised.

E. P. Tax Amendment Bill

NEW DELHI, March 14.

A bill further to amend the Excess Profits Tax Act was introduced in the Assembly this morning by Sir Jeremy Ralsman mainly to provide for the consequences of a change in the period of charge and the rate of the Excess Profits Tax.

The Bill provides for charge of the tax at the original and the increased rates, respectively, for the parts of a chargeable accounting period falling before and after the end of March, 1941. It also provides for the setting off of deficiencies and gives the assessee a claim to have a deficiency occurring in a period after the end of March, 1941, set off against an excess occurring in a period after the end of March, 1941. For this purpose it is further provided that a previous set-off against an excess occurring in a period before the end of March, 1941, may be cancelled.

Opportunity is also taken in the Bill to make some drafting amendments.—A. P.

SIR NESS WADIA HONoured

Presented With Address & Casket By Spring Mills Shareholders

BOMBAY, Saturday

Sir Ness Wadia, the city philanthropist was yesterday presented with an address and a casket containing a gold miniature of the Spring Mills, (Bombay) for his fifty years connection with its affairs by the shareholders of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Mr. B. D. Lam, as the spokesman of the shareholders, eulogised the services of Sir Ness, as Chairman of the Company for the past fifty years and as a little memento of the unique occasion presented the casket.

This award of a golden token of appreciation of Sir Ness's services is computed to be of high value and its proud recipient suitably thanked the offerers in a brief "extempore" speech.

The address spoke of the valuable work rendered by Sir Ness and its resultant prosperity which grew with every advancing year.

Prior to this event of import in the history of the Company, the 69th annual general meeting of the shareholders was held when the report and balance sheet for the year 1940 were adopted and a dividend of Rs. 25 along with a bonus of Rs. 5 per share was declared.

Ramkrishna Birthday Celebrations

The annual celebration of the birthday anniversary of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa organised by Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay, with a three days' programme from 7th March passed off amidst great rejoicings.

The programme of celebrations opened with a public meeting at Blavatsky Hall on the 7th instant where life and teachings of Sri Ramakrishna were discussed. The meeting was presided over by Sir Sitaram Patkar and was addressed by Mr. Ranganathan, ex-Minister, Madras, Mrs. Sumatibai V. Kirtikar, Seth Mavji Govindji and Swami Sambuddhananda.

Next day a special religious Kirtan depicting the life of Sri Ramakrishna was given by Pandharipurkar Bua Vithal Maruti Kale at the Ashram Premises.

On the 9th March there was vedic chanting in the morning by the two parties. Before a large gathering the boys of the blind school gave their programme of songs and concert for more than an hour. This was followed by feeding of all those assembled on that occasion. In the afternoon there were entertainments consisting of Yogic Asanas and physical exercises by Prof. Satyapal and his students, devotional Bhajan by blind boys and Rao Bahadur R. N. Tayde, Mrs. Gauri S. Ghosh followed by a public meeting.

The day's function came to close at 8-30 p.m. with a Kirtan.

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Plans Open—Book Early

How Soviet Russia

Huge Internal Loan Flotations Combined With Balanced

MOSCOW (By Air Mail).

Floating of loans for huge sums has become in Soviet Russia, as in practically all other countries of the world, a regular fiscal function of the Soviet Government and State. During the years of the so-called First Five-year plan (1928-1932) state loan issues amounted to 5,900,000,000 roubles and during the Second Five-Year plan (1933-1937) loans brought into the state treasury 19,000,000,000 roubles. In addition, a special defense loan was issued in 1937 for the sum of 4,000,000,000 roubles. For the first two years of the Third Five-Year plan, now in its third year, 11,500,000,000 roubles have been realized from public loans. On July 1, 1940, a new loan was floated for the sum of 8,000,000,000 roubles.

As distinct from most other countries, however, Soviet Russia, it is found, floats her loans inter-

nally, with millions of domestic citizens as subscribers and holders of her state loans bonds. Also, Soviet loans are never issued to cover budget deficits, because the state budget, being planned, always balances, with the income side always exceeding the expenditure side. The number of bondholders now numbers more than 50,000,000,000 persons, and for the period beginning with the First Five-Year plan and until 1940, more than 36,000,000,000 roubles worth of loan bonds were subscribed to by the people. Each succeeding loan has been oversubscribed by large amounts.

Competition Among Subscribers

Upon issue of a new loan, which is usually once a year, the people subscribe at their place of employment for any amount which

suits their individual convenience. Many subscribe for amounts totalling 100 per cent. of the monthly salary; others subscribe for less. Becoming a subscriber is purely voluntary. Payments are on the instalment plan, with one-tenth of the total subscription payable monthly by simply being deducted from wages at the place of work. On the very day of payment of the final instalment, the engraved bonds are handed to the subscriber in denominations desired by the bondholder. Denominations range from 10 to 100 roubles.

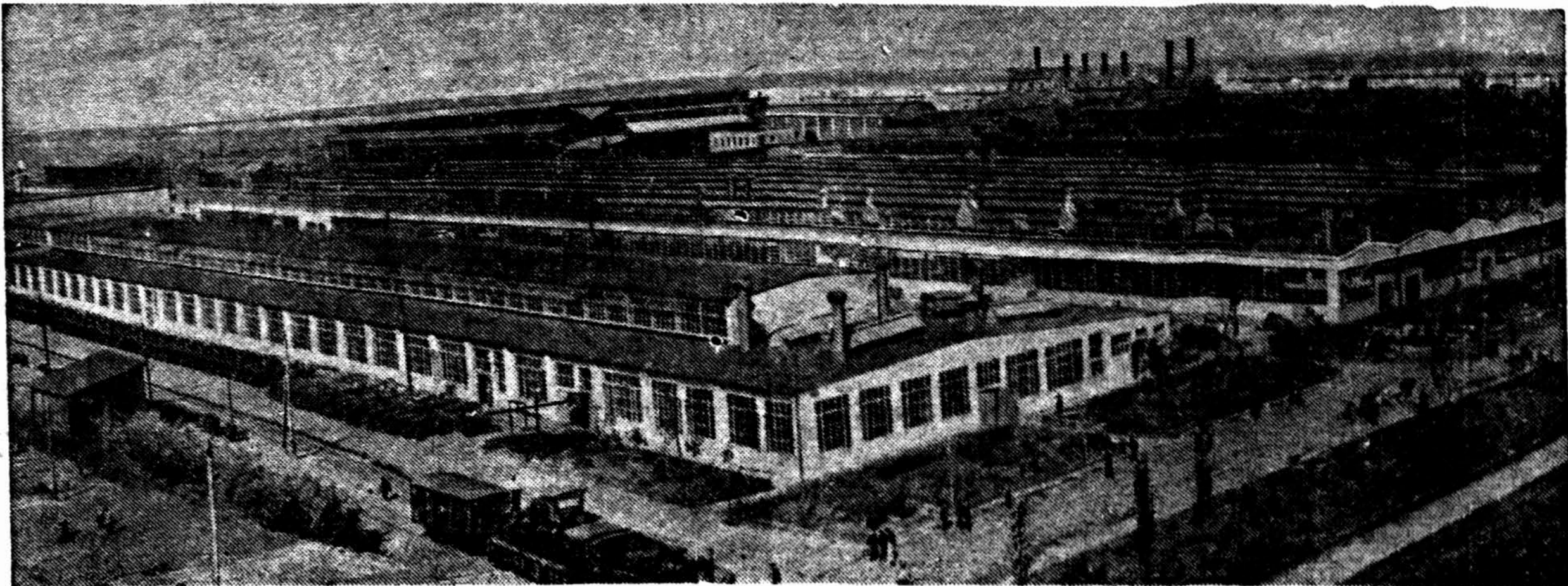
During the loan flotation campaigns there is always to be found lively competition at all establishments for subscribing to the loan by 100 per cent. of the number of persons employed, for a total of not less than 100 per cent of the total monthly payroll

By CHATWOOD HALL

of the given enterprise and for 100 per cent of the individual monthly salary of each employee.

Two Types Of Bonds

Two types of bonds are issued, those having coupons attached, which pay a fixed interest rate, and those which pay no interest but which stand to win various sums in the loan lotteries which are held four times a year for sums totalling 100,000,000 roubles at each lottery drawing. Soviet bondholders had received at the beginning of this year the huge sum of 6,500,000,000 roubles on lottery drawing winnings and interest payments. Every holder of a



Soviet state loans contribute huge sums toward the construction and enlargement of such plants as the Stalingrad tractor works.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION

Labour Administration

The East India Cotton Association Ltd. has published its second annual report on Labour Administration. In the forward to this report Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, President of the Association, says:—

"The Board of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., feel that the second report of the Labour Administration requires to be widely circulated amongst all members of the trade to make them realize that there were in 1937 several points which needed concentrated attention of a special officer under the supervision of a Committee appointed by them and entrusted with the duty of ensuring that (1) what the trade gives to labour contractors and labourers reaches their hands in full and is not discounted in any way during that passage and (2)

owing to these classes necessary to the trade, having had to borrow till then before the end of a month for their justifiable necessities at extravagant rates of interest, some cheaper method of credit is secured to them. That these purposes have, so far, been satisfactorily served by the Labour Office since its inception, would be evident from the second annual report published herewith.

RESTLESSNESS AMONG LABOURERS.

When, some time in November 1937, restlessness became evident amongst labourers on the Cotton Green, it was my duty to inform the then Hon'ble Prime Minister (Mr. B. G. Kher) that the state of affairs that was developing required sympathetic attention of the Government of Bombay and a well-thought-out remedy of the symptoms which were clearly apparent. Mr. Kher desired the then Chief Secretary, Sir Gilbert Wiles, to have inquiries made and a report submitted to Government on the conditions prevailing. As a result of the report submitted to Government by Mr. A. W. Pryde, Labour Officer of the Government of Bombay about February 1938, there were discussions between Sir Gilbert Wiles and myself and it was suggested on behalf of the

cotton trade that if the Government approved of a certain line of work and gave an opportunity to the Board of the East India Cotton Association to regulate the machinery ensuring the fair rights of labour being properly observed, the Board would see that every necessary measure is taken in the interest of labour.

NEGOTIATIONS.

Sir Gilbert Wiles on behalf of the Government of Bombay, after securing the approval of the Prime Minister, agreed to this, and, since then, the Board of the East India Cotton Association devised a Labour Office as one of the Departments of the East India Cotton Association for the purpose of welfare of labour on the Cotton Green in every respect. It is a matter of gratification to the Board of the East India Cotton Association that at no stage since October 1938 had the Government of Bombay any occasion to criticise the work of the Labour Department of the East India Cotton Association.

That the Labour contractors and the duly labourers on the Cotton Green have been better off for the activities of the Labour Department is beyond doubt and has been acknowledged by these classes

repeatedly. That more requires to be done in this direction need not be emphasized. The Board of East India Cotton Association would spare no efforts to steadily improve the lot of labour on the Cotton Green in every way consistent with the conditions prevailing in Bombay and the capacity of this class to work on higher lines ensuring a better standard of living.

Conditions Of Work And Living

Referring to conditions of work and other such details the report says that there is still great scope for improvement and there is a lack of security of employment.

"The sanitary conditions of many of the chawls occupied by cotton workers are, to say the least, awful. Small unclean and unairy rooms, lack of good bathing places, dirty compounds are characteristics of these chawls and they have their effects on physical and moral health of workers. A majority of workers suffer from ring-worm and other skin diseases and a considerable number from venereal diseases."

The report is altogether a frank and honest one.

Finances Herself

Budget Do Away With Necessity Of Foreign Loans

lottery type bond is guaranteed a winning before his bonds mature. Many bondholders have won as high as 25,000 roubles at a loan lottery drawing. In other words, a bondholder cannot lose.

Naturally, the reader will want to know, what becomes of the astronomic sums of money realized by these annual bond flotations?

A large proportion of the money realized by the loans is expended for defensive purposes, that is, building of tanks and motorized military equipment, aeroplanes, naval vessels and other ultra-modern military defensive equipment. During the annual celebrations and parades those bondholders who witness the military displays and parades are conscious that before them are passing things made possible by loans to which they have subscribed.

Housing Schemes And Social Insurance

Money realized from loans has played a large role in the construction during the Second Five-Year plan of over 26,000,000 square metres of new dwelling space in new apartment houses for the people. From 1933 to 1938 the country built 20,607 new schools and each year the country spends 127 roubles per capita on education, as compared with only 80 copecks (one rouble contains 100 copecks) spent by Czarist Russia per capita for education. New tramcar, trolleybus and autobus lines, extensions to the underground (Metro), new bridges and paved streets, etc., also come in for a share of the money realized through the loans.

Social insurance this year has

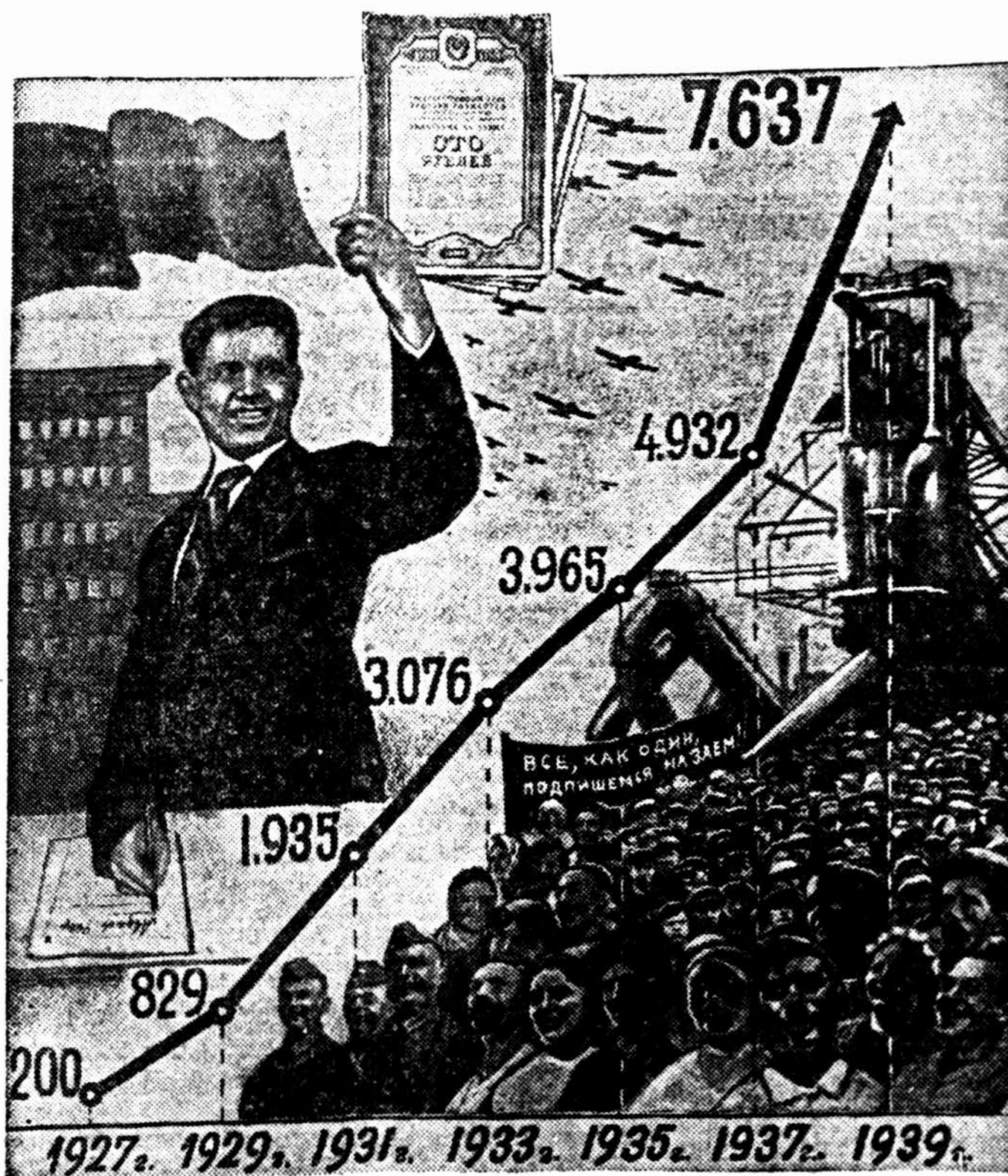
a budget of 8,800,000,000 roubles, and financing of new factories and plants and reconstruction and modernization of cities get financial help from the loans. Of the total funds realized from the pre-

25 per cent of the

money subscribed by city bondholders is transferred to the budgets of the corresponding republican budget and 25 per cent to the corresponding city and workers' settlement budgets. In the villages, 90 per cent of the loan

funds realized is given to the local district and budgets.

In conclusion, it is interesting to note that Soviet Russia does not float loans abroad and there are no foreign investments or capital anywhere in the country.



Amounts of Soviet loan flotations for some indicated years, in hundreds of millions of roubles.

PENECILLIN:

The New Marvel Medicine

Scientists are striving to turn to human use a strange substance called penecillin, which, if what it promises in the laboratory proves true in the body, will considerably reduce both suffering and death in number of serious diseases, writes Guy Ramsay in "News Chronicle."

Penecillin is as yet something of a riddle. It exists in a certain type of mould—one of the fungi like that which forms on bread or cheese.

It is hoped that it will eventually be used to fight:

Streptococcal Infection:
Child-bed (puerperal) fever, sepsis, and septicaemia; erysipelas; scarlet fever; acute tonsillitis; blood poisoning by streptococcal infections. Wound infections due to streptococci.

Staphylococcal Infections:
Boils, carbuncles, whitlows, styes, wounds infected by, and blood-poisoning due to, staphylococci.

ONE IN 800,000.
For ten years past penecillin has been extracted and used by bacteriologists in connection with their work.

If a bacteriologist wants to grow a culture of a certain germ his

greatest difficulty is to prevent this germ being killed off by stronger-growing germs which find their way into the test-tube incubators of the laboratory. Penecillin prevents staphylococci and streptococci from killing off less powerful bacilli which may be required for experiment.

Professor Alexander Fleming, of London University, told the Pharmaceutical Society in a lecture on wartime antiseptics, that one part of penecillin in 800,000 produced "complete inhibition" against a certain type of streptococcus.

Penecillin, like the sulphonamides—such as "M. and B. 760"—acts on the germs in the following way: it does not kill them, but it prevents them from multiplying.

WOUNDS TREATED.

As they multiply by dividing into two, and thus doubling and redoubling to infinity, these drugs hold the number of bacteria constant and thus—in the human body—facilitate the natural resistance to attack them effectively eat them up, and clear the blood-stream of the poisoning invaders.

Wounds artificially induced in animals have been successfully treated in the laboratory with penecillin. But—

The active principle which makes penecillin do its work has not yet been isolated. The substance cannot yet be made synthetically and thus standardised in power and dose.

Only when the principle is isolated, and after long experiment; only when it has been proved by chemists that the substance is as effective in real life as it seems so far in the special conditions of the laboratory; only then will penecillin be allowed to play its part in the conquest of disease.

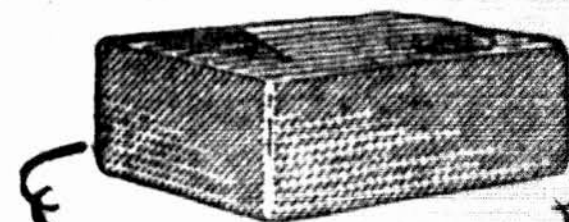
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LANDLORD SHOT DEAD

**Assassins Make Good
Escape After Outrage
In Bannu**

BANNU, March 15.
Honorary Captain Haji Mohd Ramzan Khan, a wealthy landlord a village adjacent to the Bannu Cantonment, was shot dead last evening while saying his prayers in the village mosque. The assassins, who escaped before the arrival of police, are alleged to have been hired by personal enemies of the deceased. The police are investigating.

Haji Mohd Ramzan Khan was president of the Bannu District Soldiers Board.—A. P.

MUNSHI RELEASED ON GROUNDS OF HEALTH

**Unable To Move About
Owing To Weakness**

POONA, March 15.

Mr. K. M. Munshi has been released on grounds of health from the Yeravda Jail.

UNABLE TO MOVE ABOUT

Immediately after release Mr. K. M. Munshi was taken to Yeravda House where he is putting up with Mr. Maneklal Premchand. He is very weak and is unable to move about.

In an interview with the Associated Press, Mr. Munshi said that he had been suffering from diarrhoea and acute attack of colitis for the last fortnight. He became extremely weak since yesterday and the Jail Superintendent released him to-day at 12-30 p.m. on grounds of health according to orders from the Government. Immediately after the release, Dr. Coyaji attended on him to give medical aid.

Mr. Munshi added that Mrs. Munshi also was likely to be released soon to enable her to be with him. He said he would be leaving for Bombay as soon as he was able to move about.—A. P.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

The following communique has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

The Government of Bombay is advised that the health of Mr. K. M. Munshi is likely to suffer from detention in prison. Mr. Munshi has, therefore, been released.

INDO-BURMA TRADE AGREEMENT MAY BE EXTENDED

NEW DELHI, March 15.

It is learned that, although every effort is being made to reach a trade agreement with Burma before March 31, 1941, when the existing Indo-Burma Trade Relations Order expires, it is probable that the existing trade agreement will have to be extended for a short period before a new agreement is concluded.—A. P.

EDWARD Daily at 4
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VIRGINIA CITY

Novel Experiments In Education

**Hyderabad Launches New Schemes Including
Technical Education For Girls**

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, March 11.

The educational system in Hyderabad is being so re-organised that at the end of every stage of education, primary, secondary and higher, students must enter into a definite profession and not be left at a loose end as happens in most of the cases in the system prevailing in most of the States and Provinces.

This is to be provided not only for boys but also for girls who are expected to add to the income of their male folks. With this object the State has formulated various schemes for starting girls' technical school and the progress made in the schemes is recorded in the latest report of the department in charge of this activity.

Under this scheme it is proposed to start a post-primary industrial school for girls in addition to the aided girls' industrial schools and girls vocational high schools, all to be located in the capital of the state.

This is decidedly a novel feature as far as India is concerned, and the experiment will be watched with the deepest interest by

educationists all over the country.

Another important feature of the reorganisation scheme is the plan for giving definite agricultural bias to rural schools. This state, like most parts of India, is overwhelmingly agricultural. Agriculture constitutes the biggest industry providing livelihood to nearly 70 per cent of the population.

MADRAS TO HAVE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

**Govt. To Appoint Special
Officer To Frame
Constitution**

MADRAS, March 14

It is learnt the Government will shortly appoint an officer of the Indian Civil Service as special officer to formulate proposals for constituting a City Improvement Trust for the City of Madras similar to the one in Calcutta. The officer will proceed to Calcutta and one or two other centres to study the constitution and working of the improvement trusts there. Necessary legislation in this connection will be enacted on the report of the special officer.—A. P.

HINDU LEAGUE WORK- ING COMMITTEE

LUCKNOW, March 15.

The next meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu League will be held on March 29 and 30 at New Delhi under the Presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney.

It is understood that the Working Committee will review the political situation in the country in the light of latest developments. The Committee will also decide the venue and date of the second annual session of the All-India Hindu League and consider the invitation of Mr. Pandurangi Kesavarao, the president of the Andhra Provincial Hindu League, to hold the session on Bezvada in Andhra Province.

Many important resolutions tabled by several members will also be discussed. The Committee will also take up allegations in regard to the recording of the recent census.—A. P.

Sir S. A. Khan's Tribute To Sir Sulaiman

ALLAHABAD, March 15.

In Sir Shah Mohd. Sulaiman's sad demise his numerous friends throughout India have sustained a deep personal loss, says Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan in a statement. A man of outstanding ability and graceful personality he touched life at many points and he adorned everything he touched. In law, scholarship and administration he has left an abiding impression of his intellect and character.—A. P.

Handlooms And Mills Fact Finding Committee

POONA, March 15.

The Fact-Finding Committee, Handlooms and Mills will sit in the New Customs House, Bombay, from Monday, 17th March.—A. P.

King Emperor's Message

**Thanks India For War
Effort**

NEW DELHI, March 14.

The Viceroy has received the following gracious message to India from His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor:—

"In a message to India after the outbreak of war, I expressed confidence that in the coming struggle, I could count on sympathy and support from every quarter of the Indian continent in face of the common danger. This confidence has been fully justified, for throughout eighteen hard and anxious months, the help of the princes and people of India has been generous and unfailing. The loyalty of the Indian princes to their King Emperor on which I know that I can rely even more surely in the hour of trial, has never been more openly displayed. From the provinces of India and the Indian States has flowed a constant and invaluable stream of men, money and material to swell the rising flood of the Empire's war resources. Moreover, while her fighting forces have been upholding in many widely scattered theatres of war the military traditions for which India is so justly famed, her people have been giving freely to relieve suffering and distress.

I thank the Princes and People of India from my heart for their noble response and for their kind sympathy. I know that the ideals for which we are fighting are as deeply cherished in India, as throughout the British Commonwealth, and I am confident that the magnificent support which India has so readily and unsparingly given to the common cause will be maintained until victory crowns our arms."

VICEROY'S REPLY

His Excellency has sent the following reply to His Imperial Majesty:—

"The Viceroy with his humble duty to Your Majesty sends, on behalf of the Princes and People of India his warmest thanks for your Majesty's most gracious message. Nothing could be of greater encouragement to all of us here in the common task than Your Majesty's generous words, and I am confident that I speak for the Princes and People of India in assuring Your Majesty that no effort shall be spared on our part which can conduce to the triumph of our cause and of the ideals for which we are fighting".—A. P.

Police Open Fire

**Sequel To Holi Clash At
Gorakhpur**

GORAKHPUR, March 14.

A police official, four constables and two others, are stated to have been injured in a communal clash over the Holi festival, which occurred this morning in Mohalla Alinagar.

It is stated that the trouble arose following throwing of brickbats on a Holi procession as a result of which Mr. Pollock, officiating Superintendent of Police, and four constables were injured. The police opened fire injuring two persons.

The procession was later conducted peacefully through the city and the situation is quiet now. Police is patrolling the city to prevent stray assaults.—A. P.

Police Officers Injured

GORAKHPUR, March 15.

Details received to-day of yesterday's Hindu-Muslim clash in Gorakhpur city show that it followed showering of brickbats on a Holi procession. The Superintendent of Police, Mr. Pollock, while trying to control the crowd, was injured by a lathi blow on the head; a sub-inspector, Mr. Nagesh Singh, was also injured by a lathi blow over an eye. Some other police officers received minor injuries. After the superintendent of Police had been injured and knocked down, the Kotwal fired four rounds from his revolver in order to save the Superintendent of Police from further injury. Two persons were injured by the revolver shots. The situation was quickly brought under control.—A. P.

Holi Clash At Peshawar

PESHAWAR, March 14.

The Holi procession in Peshawar city last night was marred by a minor clash between some of the processionists and the police. The quarrel is alleged to have arisen over the failure of the processionists to strictly carry out the directions of the police. Three persons were taken into custody. The procession was ultimately abandoned.—A. P.

HEAVY FINES IN COIMBATORE

COIMBATORE, March 13.

Mr. K. K. Subbana Goundar, President, District Board, Mr. Narayan Sastriar, Member, District Board, Mr. B. S. Nalla Goundar and Mr. Chinnaswami Raja were convicted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Gobichettypalayam, under the Defence of India Rules for inciting people to offer Satyagraha.

Mr. K. K. Subbana Goundar and Mr. Nalla Goundar were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 each or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Narayana Sastri was fined Rs. 800 in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Chinnaswami Raju was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

To Study Labour Problem In Colonies

COLOMBO, March 14.

Maj. Granville St. John Orde Browne, Adviser on Colonial Labour to the Secretary of State for Colonies since 1938 arrived this morning. He will spend one month in the Island as the guest of the Governor. "The purpose of my visit to Ceylon is chiefly to study the existing Labour situation, because in London it is a great advantage for the Secretary of State to have someone on the spot with a personal knowledge of the Labour situation in Colonies", he said.—A. P.

FRONTIER GANDHI TRAINS SATYAGRAHIS

PESHAWAR, March 14.
Thirty-two Red Shirts, who have been chosen by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to offer Satyagraha, are now undergoing training in a camp at Panerak, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's headquarters.
Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who is himself coaching every individual, hopes to turn out model Satyagrahis when the camp ends after eight days.
Only those will be allowed to offer Satyagraha who have proved themselves to be in every way upto the mark.—A. P.

Municipal Chairman Arrested

VIRAMGAM, March 14.
Messrs. Chhotalal Bhat, President of the Viramgam Municipality and Govindbhai Patel Chairman of Sanitary Committee were arrested to-day while offering Satyagraha in Viramgam town in Ahmedabad.—A. P.

2 YEARS' R. I. FOR Dacca CONGRESS PRESIDENT

CALCUTTA, March 15.
Ganendra Chandra Bhattacharjee, President of the Dacca District Congress Committee (owing allegiance to the suspended B.P.C.C.) has been sentenced by Mr. P. Nag, Sub-Divisional Officer (South Sadar) to two years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of violating a restraint order.—A. P.

Youths Sentenced For Shouting Revolutionary Slogans

CALCUTTA, March 15.
Five young men were sentenced to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to eight days' rigorous imprisonment each on a charge of shouting revolutionary slogans in the court room of the Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate on March 1.
Eleven other young men were arrested to-day in two batches by the police for a similar offence.—A. P.

Satyagraha At Bassein

BASSEIN, March 13.
Mr. Krishnaji Mahado Samant, a prominent Congress worker of the Thana District has given intimation of offering Satyagraha on Monday the 17th at Nirmal in Bassein Taluka. Mr. Samant is the Secretary of the Bassein T.C.C. and a member of the Thana D.C.C. Executive, continuously for the last 6 years.

Ahrar Worker Released

LAHORE, March 14.
Mr. Abdul Ghani, an Ahrar worker of Sargodha who was undergoing one year's imprisonment in connection with an objectionable speech, has been unconditionally released from the Ferozepur Jail on grounds of ill health.—A. P.



Mr. Tulsidas Vi. Mr. Sitaram R. thaldas Shah was arrested on Friday sequel to his intention to offer Satyagraha.



Mr. Gajpatrai, a well-known Congress Worker of Cawnpore was arrested last week.

A.I.C.C. MEMBER OFFERS SATYAGRAHA

Mr. P. Brahmabhatt Arrested

AHMEDABAD, March 15.
Mr. Purshottamdas Brahmabhatt, a member of the A.I.C.C., was arrested this evening, while offering Satyagraha at Gomtipur, a suburb of Ahmedabad.—A. P.

SAVITRI DEVI ARRESTED

LAHORE, March 15.
Shrimati Savitri Devi, wife of Ram Kishen, Secretary, Punjab, Provincial Congress Committee was sentenced to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. She has been placed in "A" Class.
She was to have inaugurated the third phase of Satyagraha on Thursday last, but was arrested before she offered Satyagraha.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA CONVICTIONS IN DHARWAR & S. CANARA DISTS.

HUBLI, March 15.
The following Satyagraha convictions are reported in Dharwar District:—
B. Timmanna (Kottur) six months', Mallangouda Patil, Secretary, Hubli Congress Committee four months' simple and Rs. 50 fine, in default two months' more. Shivaraudrappa Parakali and Siddappa Agasar, (Kottur) and Govindray Sutrai (Kottur) each, four months' simple.
In South Canara district K. Venkatesh Prabhu (Karkal) four months.—A. P.

FOUR SATYAGRAHIS JAILED

Four Satyagrahis were convicted to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules, for offering Satyagraha in different parts of the city. Messrs. N. Thiruvengadam and Ethirajulu Naidu were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each, while Messrs. N. Govindaswami Nalcker and S. O. Vedachalam Chetty were each awarded 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

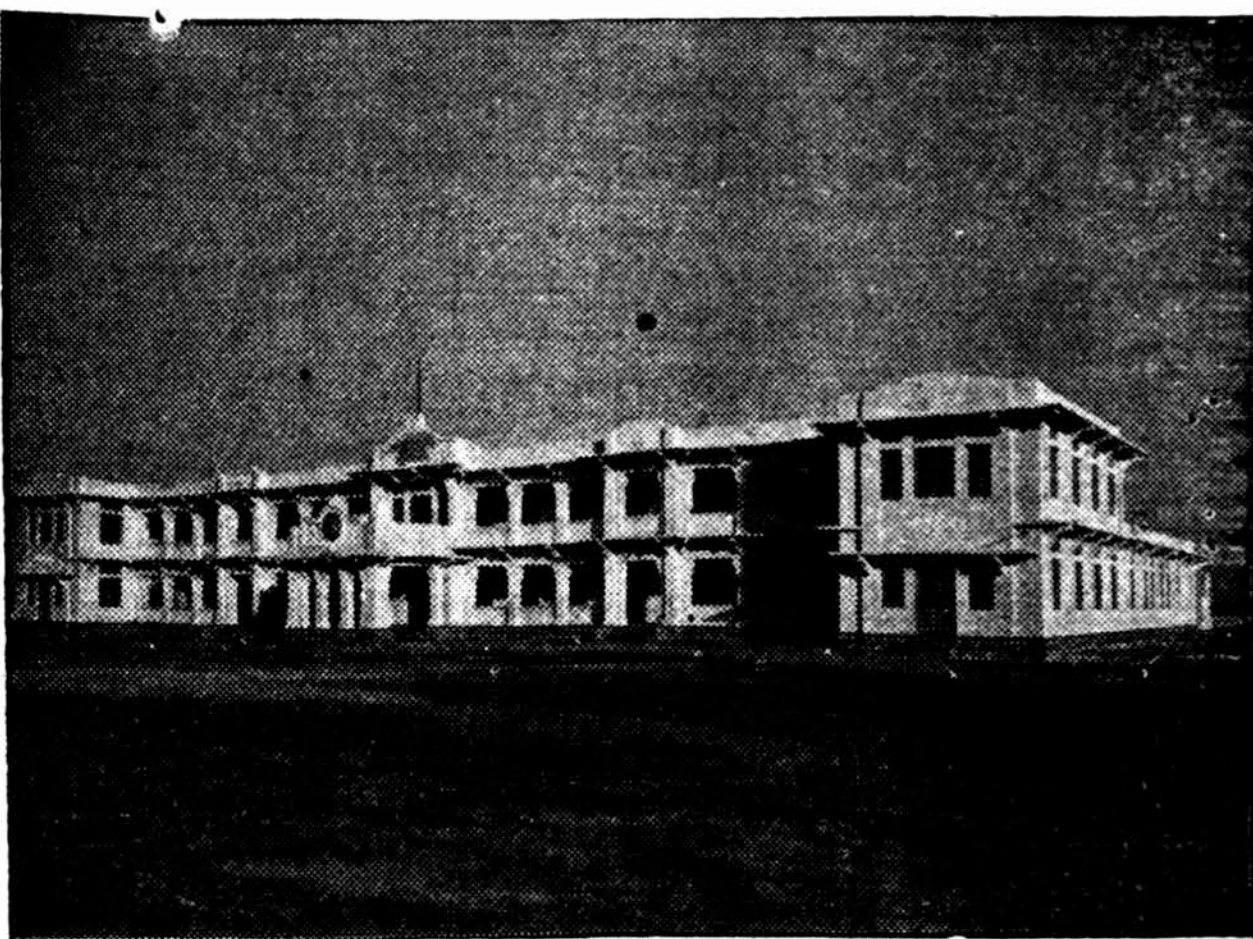
Satyagraha At Broach

(From Our Correspondent)
BROACH, March 14.
Sgt. Hiralal alias Nanubhai Dahyabhai Thakore will give notice to-morrow to the District Magistrate of his intention to offer Satyagraha on Monday the 17th inst.

YOUTH MANDAL SECRETARY CONVICTED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
DOHAD, March 14.
Syt. Gendalaj Shah, a Congress worker and Secretary, Youth Mandal, who was arrested on 12th March for offering Satyagraha was sentenced to-day for one day's simple imprisonment, and 200 rupees fine, in default, to undergo four months' simple imprisonment.

SETH HANSRAJ LADHA ART SCHOOL AT JAMNAGAR



(Left) Mr. Sarju Prasad Banka, member of C. Ward Congress Committee, and Mr. B. G. Karekar, member, F. Ward Congress Committee, Bombay, who were arrested on Wednesday under the Defence of India Rules.

THANA CONGRESS LEADER ARRESTED

Mr. Ranadive Taken To Jail

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, March 15.
Mr. C. T. Ranadive, Lawyer and popular Congress Leader of Thana, Leader of the Congress Party in the local Municipality and President of the Thana Students' Association, offered "Satyagraha" this evening at the Gamdevi Maidan, before a large assemblage of students and citizens. Mr. Ranadive, who was profusely garlanded by several institutions and individuals was immediately arrested, on uttering "anti-war" slogan and taken to the jail where he will be tried on Monday.

Mr. A. D. Patil Gets 6 Months' S. I.

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, March 15.
Anandrao Damaji Patil, a Congress worker of Bhayandar was tried to-day by the Additional District Magistrate, Thana for an offence under Rule 38 (1) 5 of Defence of India Rules for offering "Satyagraha" and on conviction was sentenced to suffer six months' simple imprisonment with "C" class. Mr. Patil had offered "Satyagraha" at Bhayandar on the 14th instant.

PLEADER ARRESTED.

SYLHET, March 15.
Mr. Pyari Mohan Das, a pleader of Sunamganj, has been arrested under the Indian Penal Code, for having given shelter to one Rohini Kumar Das, a Kishan and Congress worker of Sylhet, who was wanted by the police. Mr. Pyari Mohan Das has been enlarged on bail.—A. P.

HANSRAJ LADHA ART SCHOOL AT JAMNAGAR

The opening ceremony of the Seth Hansraj Laddha Art School was performed in Jamnagar recently in the presence of a large gathering by H. H. the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar. The Managing Trustee, Seth Gokuldas Seth, gave a short history of the Laddha Trust.
Mr. Mooljee Laxmidas, one of the Trustees requested the Jamsaheb to present Shawls to those who had donated their respective quotas to the building fund.

The Jamsaheb in opening the school expressed his great delight and paid tribute to Hansraj Laddha, who was a great benefactor of the public. He also paid tributes to Mr. Gokuldas Seth for his labour of love though he did not belong to Jamnagar.
Seth Shri Mathuradas Seth also spoke and congratulated the Jamsaheb on his public benefactions and paid tributes to his progressive rule.
The Princely family were shown round the building.

4th Fascinating Week.
When.....
a vision of a sister
vanished....
She realised realities
of life.



RANJIT'S
Social Hit

Pardesi

Directed by:
CHATURBHUI A.
DOSHI

Featuring:
★ Motilal, Khurshed,
★ Snehrabha
★ E. Billimoria

Daily at 4-30, 7-15, 10 p.m.
Mat. on Sat. Sun. &
Holidays at 2 p.m.

—At—
LAMINGTON

RACING AT MAHALUXMI

Delphi Surprises In Northumberland Plate

Raymond Saddles Three Winners: Double For Evans

Three first favourites and two more well backed horses materialised in the Third Day of the Spring Meeting at Mahaluxmi. Backers should have finished slightly on the wrong side, as many warm favourites ran disappointingly, not even saving place money. Trainer Raymond had a profitable day, saddling three winners in a row, the last of them Delphi, improving remarkably on his previous essays and out-staying Gay Talkie in the Northumberland Plate.

A poor field of eight lined up for the start of the longest flat race held in India, the Northumberland Plate. Gay Talkie and Faris II were in quick demand and Coeus too had a ready backing. While Mr. Svamvur's bracket of the consistent Sea Battle and the troublesome starter Tall Story were backed at five. Mrs. Clarke's Delphi lowly weighted on the handicap at 7-11, making all his own running successfully out-stayed the champion old stayer Gay Talkie by a neck. Faris II ran a good third while Cave Man was unlucky to have been beaten out of money by a head. Delphi paid a substantial dividend of Rs. 133 for win.

The Stayers' Plate was annexed by another of Raymond's candidates, Ratepayer, who was not so much fancied as Bolster, Cotys and Dinah's Son ran resolutely for the minor placings after a close struggle with Foxlair. Bolster the favourite, appeared to have lost his stirrups and lost all chances of a good fight.

OBJECTIONS OVER-ruled

Silk Apron at longlast opened her winning account by annexing the Tralee Plate from Dr. Mary, and Romney's Girl. Kamala was the market rage but she was nowhere in the picture. Mr. Ali Asker's Romney's Girl obviously in her good Madras form ran in for a nourishing place dividend. An objection lodged by Davison on Dr. Mary against Silk Apron for interference was over-ruled.

Ginger Biscuit, with good credentials from upcountry was installed the first favourite in the Div. I of the March Plate and the Celebrator Colt won comfortably by a length from Double Oak and Redouble.

Carr on Carlyon who finished fourth raised an objection against the winner which was however over-ruled.

Yet another objection was over-ruled in the Delta Plate in which Pride of Mosul, the second favourite won easily from Dawood Pasha and Akhu Amin, after successfully withstanding an objection lodged by Irani, the rider of the last named.

TAJ MAHAL'S THIRD WIN

The Raja of Miraj Jnr. has in Taj Mahal, a potential Arab. The grey cantered home effortlessly by 2 lengths from Snapper and Nalini II. Marshal is the most unlucky Arab of the season everything running an unremunerative fourth.

The last race was productive of an excellent finish in which Kanz al Ilah, Royal Rival, Prince Hilal and Young Tiger all dashed towards the post practically in a row and only the judge was able to separate them by a head, shorthead and shorthead. Fadhli Minshad and Tiger King, backed in lumps on recent form ran like Baghdad Rats.

The daily double paid Rs. 326 on twenty tickets and the treble

returned Rs. 299/8 each on 46 tickets.

THE DELTA PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles
Mr. Ismail Khalil's PRIDE OF MOSUL 8/9, Lalloo 1
Mr. Khudder Abbas' DAWOOD PASHA 9/0, R. Shinde 2
Mr. Ahmad Majid al Khalid's AKHU AMIN 8/9, K. B. Irani 3
Mr. A. E. De Silva's GOLDEN MOEN 9/0 (cd. 9/7), Uttam Singh 4
All ran.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, short head, 3 lengths.
Time: 2 mins. 24 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 43 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 22 and Rs. 13 for places.
Winner trained by Ahmed Abbas.

THE MARCH PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooh Behar's TYRANT 9/0, Roberts 1
Mr. C. A. Murad's COUNTESS NIL 8/11, Whiteside 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's DRY SHERRY 9/0, Brace 3
Mr. M. A. Tyejee's SIT FAST 8/0, Evans 4
Not run: Rade 9/0.
Won by 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 14 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 25 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 36 and Rs. 16 for places.
Winner trained by J. Thompson.

THE MARCH PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. P. S. Newton's GINGER BISCUIT 8/0 (cd. 8/1), Evans 1
Mr. Diamond's DOUBLE OAK 8/2, Britt 2
Mr. A. Higgins' REDOUBLE 9/2, Scanlan 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooh Behar's CARLYON 8/11, Carr 4
Not run: Pearl Begum 8/4, Eminent 7/9.
Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 15 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 22 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 28 and Rs. 27 for places.
Winner trained by Dinshaw.

THE STAYERS' PLATE—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.
Mr. G. Subbarow's RATEPAYER 8/0 (cd. 8/1), Evans 1
Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's COTY'S 7/11, Roberts 2
Mr. N. D. Bagree's DINAH'S SON 9/0, Scanlan 3
Mr. Edgar's FOXLAIR 7/9, Whiteside 4
All ran.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, neck, neck.
Time: 2 mins. 37 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 66 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 28 and Rs. 33 for places.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE TRALEE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's and Mr. R. M. Sassoon's SILK APRON 8/9, Brace 1
Mr. M. D. Petit's DR. MARY 8/9, Davison 2
Mr. M. Ali Asker's ROMNEY'S GIRL 8/4, Marrable 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's RELIABLE 7/7, Whiteside 4
Not run: Nanice 8/2.
Won by 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 15 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 49 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 22 and Rs. 67 for places.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE—Distance 2 miles.
Mrs. M. Clarke's DELPHI 7/11, Raffaele 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's GAY TALKIE 8/13, Brace 2
Mr. Diamond's FARIS II 7/11, Sibbritt 3
Sir David Ezra's CAVE MAN 8/4, Carr 4
All ran.
Won by neck, 1/2 length, head.
Time: 3 mins. 35 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 133 for win; Rs. 31, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 for places.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE ST. CLOUD HANDICAP—Distance 6 furlongs.
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's WANS-FELL 8/7, Jones 1
Mrs. A. A. Apcar Jnr.'s MAYFOWL II 9/0, Roberts 2
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's MAHBOOB 7/9, Whiteside 3
H. H. the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's DIAMOND RING 8/4, Sibbritt 4

CALCUTTA RACES

Golden Wood Pays Substantial Dividend

CALCUTTA, March 15.
The following are the results of the Calcutta Races, Summer Meeting fourth day run to-day:—

SIXTH CONSOLATION PLATE
DIVN. II 6 Furlongs.
HIGH BALL 8/11 Morley 1
FOURTH ESTATE 8/4 Ermer 2
GAY SONGSTER 8/5 Ayres 3
SWEET APPLE JOE 7/7 Steady 4
Not run:—Tilbury.

FIFTH CONSOLATION PLATE
6 Furlongs.
LEH 8/7 Ermer 1
CANTICLE 9/4 Marland 2
CASTLE BARN 8/9 Peacock 3
ROYAL LINK 7/10 Troffone 4
Not run:—Glen Prosen.
Tote paid: Rs. 84/8 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 31 and Rs. 42 for places.
Favourite: Royal Link.

THE SIXTH CONSOLATION PLATE DIVN. I 6 Furlongs
ANDREW KIRCALDY 8/0 Baker 1
ADAM 9/7 Marrs 2
DUVAL 8/2 Morley 3
BROTHER OFFICER 8/9 Marland 4
Not run:—Desirous, Spotless, Future Record and Flames.
Tote paid: Rs. 49 for win, Rs. 23/8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 23 for places.
Favourite: Andrew Kircaldy.

THE EMPIRE PLATE DIVN. II.
1 Mile.
GOLDEN WOOD 8/4 Foy 1
SAN REMO 9/3 Brown 2
MOHALEBBI 7/43 Adley 3
BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE 7/13 Peacock 4
Not run:—Earnalet.
Tote paid: Rs. 240 for win, Rs. 83, Rs. 42/8 and Rs. 56 for places.
Favourite:—Mahratia.

THE EMPIRE PLATE DIVN. I.
1 Mile.
KOA 8/10 Trefone 1
LITTLE MAIDEN 8/5 Lott 2
ON APPRO 9/4 Marrs 3
HONEY BIRD 7/10 Ayres 4
Not run:—Dinkum Diamond and Petee.
Tote paid: Rs. 85/8 for win, Rs. 35/8, Rs. 43/8 and Rs. 36 for places.
Favourite: Metal.

THE FINAL PLATE DIVN. II.
1 Mile.
OMAR KHAYYAM 8/8 Ayres 1
TEWINA 7/13 Lott 2
HAPPY DAUGHTER 9/4 Marrs 3
BAGDAD BANDIT 7/8 Adley 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Rs. 51/8 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 39/8 and Rs. 18/8 for places.
Favourite:—Omar Khayyam.

THE FINAL PLATE DIVN. II. 1 Mile.
DESIROUS 8/13 Marland 1
SAIE DEPOSIT 8/1 Lott 2
THE CLUE 9/2 Marrs 3
OCEAN FLIGHT 9/1 Ermer 4
Not run:—Xantho and Thornbury.
Tote paid: Rs. 63 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 18/8 and Rs. 18/8 for places.
Favourites:—The Clue and Desirous.

THE FINAL PLATE DIVN. III 1 Mile.
NAVAN BOY 8/9 Brown 1
FUTURE RECORD 9/1 Marland 2
RONGA 8/12 Morley 3
CUTTING RAIN 8/12 Harris 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Rs. 86 for win, Rs. 31, Rs. 22 and Rs. 84 for places.
Favourite: Future Record.
Double Tote: 22 tickets—Paid Rs. 1,189 each.
Treble Tote: 22 tickets—paid Rs. 3,977/8 each.

CALCUTTA.—The final accounts of the Lake Meia held at the Dhakuria lake in December last show a net profit of Rs. 80,936 out of the gross receipts of Rs. 86,612. The Committee has handed all profits to the Lady Mary Herbert's Women's War Fund and earmarked Rs. 80,000 for distribution to various funds.

Not run: Pompeian 8/7, Eyrefield 8/4.
Tote paid Rs. 49 for win; Rs. 23, Rs. 38 and Rs. 30 for places.
Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP (Div. II)—Distance 7 furlongs.
The Raja of Miraj Jnr.'s TAJ MAHAL 8/9, Davison 1
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SNAPPER 9/0, Britt 2
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's NALINI II 8/11, Jones 3
Mr. Sayid Aziz al A'araji's MARSHAL 7/13, Jadhav 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 38 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 20 and Rs. 55 for places.
Winner trained by G. L. Shinde.

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP (Div. I)—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. R. L. Pereira's KANZ AL ILAH 8/11, Davison 1
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's ROYAL RIVAL 8/0, Jadhav 2
Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhai's PRINCE HILAL 8/2, Brace 3
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's YOUNG TIGER 8/0, B. Britt 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 100 for win; Rs. 31, Rs. 42 and Rs. 68 for places.
Winner trained by Mowlad Haji Ali.

ONLY ONE FAVOURITE TO THE FORE

MADRAS: March 15.
The following are the results of to-day's races:—
AKHEDNAGAR PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.
RISING SUN 9/9, Maurice 1
CHERRIE 7/5, TAIT 2
BALTOI 7/4 (car. 7/8), West 3
PEACE TREATY 9/12, J. O'Neil 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 20 for win; Rs. 16 and Rs. 28 for places.
Favourite: Peace Treaty.

AL-SALAAM PLATE (Div. II)—6 furlongs.
MAADIN AMER 8/7, Jabbar 1
SHALAN PASHA 8/4, Shankar 2
KUHAILAN ANWAH 7/10, H. Black 3
GALLANT BOY 9/3, McQuade 4
Not run: Dastan.
Tote paid Rs. 156 for win; Rs. 32, Rs. 18 and Rs. 28 for places.
Favourite: Shalan Pasha.

AL-SALAAM PLATE (Div. III)—6 furlongs.
SAGLAWI FALEH 9/4, J. O'Neil 1
HERO 8/13, J. McQuade 2
SALMAN AL ZAMAN 7/4 (car. 7/5), H. Black 3
MAHEUS AL IRAQ 8/2, Fitzgerald 4
Not run: Kastian.
Tote paid Rs. 116 for win; Rs. 36, Rs. 18 and Rs. 26 for places.
Favourite: Hero.

AL-SALAAM PLATE (Div. I)—6 furlongs.
MUSAID AL KHAIR 8/10, Jabbar 1
JAWAL IRAQ 9/4, J. O'Neil 2
MOHSIN SAUD 8/5, Clarke 3
ASAD BABIL 7/4 (car. 7/5), M. Black 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 220 for win; Rs. 60, Rs. 28 and Rs. 26 for places.
Favourite: Asad Babil.

FAREWELL PLATE—5 furlongs.
QUITE TRUE 8/13, H. McQuade 1
SNOWY 8/7, Harding 2
DANNY BOY 9/4, Bowley 3
LUCKY LIZZIE, West 4
Not run: Sonly Lass.
Tote paid Rs. 18 for win; Rs. 16 and Rs. 26 for places.
Favourite: Quite True.

GOODBYE PLATE—1 mile, 1 furlong.
OWN UP 8/13, H. Black 1
FLAMBEAU 8/2, J. O'Neil 2
SMOKY SEA 9/4, West 3
BON HEUR 8/13, H. MacQuade 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 60 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 28 and Rs. 24 for places.
Favourite: Pyrogone.

INTIHA PLATE—1 1/4 miles.
HAISAN 9/1, West 1
ARAB KING 7/7, Mohideen 2
GAZAL 9/4, Clarke 3
SHEIKH SHALLAL 7/11, H. Black 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 98 for win; Rs. 36, Rs. 74 and Rs. 18 for places.
Favourites: Gahal and Hashim.

ALWIDA PLATE—1 1/4 miles.
ABDAL AL MOSUL 8/0, Harding 1
PRINCE FAISAL 8/10, West 2
JITTERBURGS 9/4, J. O'Neil 3
MUZHIR 8/0, Clarke 4
All ran.
Tote paid Rs. 110 for win; Rs. 32, Rs. 18 and Rs. 40 for places.
Favourite: The Pilot.

Goan Football

SANTA CRUZ OF CALANGUTE WIN

The Bombay Goan Football Tournament began this evening on the Cross Maidan in the presence of a large crowd of soccer enthusiasts. Santa Cruz of Calangute and F. Agnel's Sports Club, figured in the only match of the evening. This resulted in a victory for the former by three goals to nil.

In spite of the score, the game was evenly contested, and had plenty of incident which made the sixty minutes of football very interesting.

Lovenians, the Santa Cruz centre-half, opened his side's account in the eighth minute of play, and despite constant pressure by their opponents crossed over with the lead of a goal. On resumption, Manuagin, trapped a beautiful pass from Salvador to put his side ahead and J. D'Souza scored the third goal for his side before the end.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.
4-15 p.m. Arch of Goa vs. Ave Maria
5-15 p.m. St. Anthony's Club of Siolim "A" vs. St. Joseph's Night School.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S BROADCAST.

NEW DELHI, March 15.
The Right Hon. Mr. R. G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia will broadcast in the British Broadcasting Corporation series "Britain Speaks" to-morrow, March 16, in the north American transmission at 1.30 a.m. (G.M.T.). The broadcast will be reproduced in the Eastern Transmission directed to India and Burma at 11-15 a.m. (G.M.T.) to-morrow on GSG. 16.86 and GSF 19.82.

War Week Athletic Meet

GREAT SUCCESS ON SATURDAY: ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME THIS AFTERNOON

There was no dearth of enthusiasm on the opening day of the special "War Week" athletic meeting, and the entire afternoon was given up to keen competition and good performances.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, who is absent in Delhi sent his felicitations telegraphically. Sir Roger Lumley's message read: "I send my best wishes for the success of the athletic meeting in aid of the War Fund. The spirit of co-operation which permeates sportsmen will ensure victory in this War for Freedom."

The meeting will be continued to-day, a start being made at 2-30 p.m. sharp. Besides a series of finals in track and field events, there will be a number of exhibition items. With the kind permissions of the Commissioner of Police, the Pipes and Drums of the Bombay City Police will be present.

Our women athletes are steadily coming to the fore. Miss M. Gilbert enacted a new Bombay Record in the 80 Metres Hurdles. Her timing was 14 1/5 seconds. The B. P. O. A. women's team established a new Bombay record for the 400 Metres Relay.

L. T. Boosey, of Madras, covered 45 feet 5 inches in the Hop-Step and Jump. This is better than Bombay's best, but below his own All-India Record.

Sports fans are reminded the Athletic Meeting is a part of Bombay's big "War Week". They should rally strongly at the Brabourne Stadium to-day. The afternoon's proceedings will be equal to the best athletics that can be seen any where in India. The prices of admission are very reasonable. The Brabourne Stadium has ample space for thousands of fans.

The following were the results: 50 Metres (Women—Final):—Miss Ray Salway (B.P.O.A.) 1; Miss M. Gilbert (B.P.O.A.) 2; Miss P. Gupta (Khar Gymkhana) 3: Time: 7 seconds.

1,000 METRES CYCLE RACE Heat 1: J. F. Amin (Malcolm C. C.) 1; B. Malcolm (B.E.S.T.) 2; A. de Burgh (Malcolm C. C.) 3:

Heat 2: A. R. Havewalla (National C. C.) 1; R. J. Mistry (Malcolm C. C.) 2; J. B. Guard (Malcolm C. C.) 3: Time 1 min. 55 1/5 secs.

Final: B. Malcolm (B.E.S.T.) 1; A. R. Havewalla (National C. C.) 2; R. J. Mistry (Malcolm C. C.) 3: Time 1 min. 52 secs.

80 METRES HURDLES (Women): Miss M. Gilbert (B.P.O.A.) 1; Miss Ray Salway (B.P.O.A.) 2; Miss P. Moulton (B.P.O.A.) 3: Time 14 1/5 seconds. This is a new Bombay Record.

POLE VAULT (Men): J. Jameson (Police) 1; M. Gopalan (Kanara A. C.) 2; D. K. Kanchan (Kanara A. C.) 3: Height 9 feet 7 inches.

100 METRES (Men):—Heat 1: Dr. A. J. Ralston (B.P.O.A.) 1; R. D. Mistry (Y.M.P.) 2; C. Rozario (Police) 3: Time 11 2/3 secs.

Heat 2: M. Hussain (Y.M.P.) 1; L. Brown (Khar Gymkhana) 2: Time 11 3/5 secs.

Heat 3: L. C. Woodcock (B. B. and C. I.) 1; V. Lazarus (Police) 2: Time 11 1/5 secs.

THROWING THE JAVELIN (Women): Miss M. Gilbert (B.P.O.A.) 1; Miss P. Moulton (B.P.O.A.) 2: Distance: 53 feet 6 inches.

HOP STEP AND JUMP: L. T. Boosey (Madras) 1; J. Jameson (Police) 2; R. Mukerjee (Khar Gymkhana): Distance 45 feet 5 inches. This is a new Bombay Record.

400 METRES RUN:—Heat 1: M. Adams (Police) 1; L. Brown (Khar Gymkhana) 2; R. Kelkar (Kanara Athletic Club) 3: Time 23 2/5 secs.

Heat 2: L. C. Woodcock (B. B. and C. I.) 1; Dr. A. J. Ralston

(B.P.O.A.) 2; R. D. Modi (Y.M.P.) 3: Time 22 4/5 secs.

400 METRES: K. H. Raw (K.S.C.); Rama Rao (Kanara A. C.); D. K. Pradhan (S.I.W.S.); C. Rozario (Police); S. T. Kolte (S.I.W.S.) have qualified for the final.

PUTTING THE SHOT (Women): Miss M. Gilbert (B.P.O.A.) 1; Miss P. Moulton (B.P.O.A.) 2: Distance: 27 feet 2 1/2 inches.

RUNNING BOARD JUMP (Women): Miss P. Moulton (B.P.O.A.) 1; Miss M. Gilbert (B.P.O.A.) 2; Miss P. Gupta (Khar Gymkhana): Distance 14 feet 1 inch.

10,000 METRES CYCLE RUN:—Heat 1: A. R. Havewalla (National C. C.) 1; R. J. Mistry (Malcolm C. C.) 2; G. Wilson (Oriental Athletes) 3: Time: 19 mins 26 secs.

Heat 2: J. F. Amin (Malcolm C. C.) 1; B. Malcolm (B.E.S.T.) 2; C. Corder (Poona) 3: Time 18 mins. 42 2/5 secs.

1,500 METRES CYCLE RUN (Women): Miss P. Moulton (B.P.O.A.) 1; Miss P. Newby (B.P.O.A.) 2; Miss E. Newby (B.P.O.A.) 3: Time 3 mins. 10 2/5 secs.

800 METRES RUN: S. D'Lima (St. Andrew's School) 1; Rama Rao (Kanara A. C.) 2; M. C. Amin (K.S.C.) 3: Time: 2 mins. 8 2/5 secs.

THROWING THE DISCUS: R. Singh Saini (Tata S. C.) 1; J. Jameson (Police) 2: Distance 95 feet 7 inches.

3,000 METRES CYCLE RUN:—Heat 1: A. R. Havewalla (National C. C.) 1; D. B. Guard (Malcolm C. C.) 2; A. B. de Burgh (Malcolm C. C.) and S. Bhawoo (Empire A. C.) Dead Heat 3: Time 5 mins. 12 1/5 secs.

Heat 2: J. F. Amin (Malcolm C. C.) 1; B. Malcolm (B.E.S.T.) 2; R. J. Mistry (Malcolm C. C.) 3: Time 5 mins. 20 secs.

400 METRES RELAY (Women): Bombay Provincial Olympic Association (Miss R. Salway, Miss M. Gilbert, Miss P. Newby and Miss P. Moulton) 1; Khar Gymkhana and (Miss Gupta, Miss Vijaykar, Miss Dhurander and Miss Rane) 2: Time: 57 4/5 seconds. (A new Bombay Record).

400 METRES RELAY (Men): Bombay City Police, M. Adams Noor Hussain, D. Lazarus, C. Rozario 1; B. B. and C. I. Railway (L. Woodcock, M. Woodcock, L. Speldwinde, T. Speldwinde) 2: Time 45 1/5 secs.

TENNIS EXHIBITION

Tennis Star To Help "War Week"

The stands of the centre court of the Cricket Club of India are sure to be full this afternoon when several tennis stars are to be concerned in a series of exhibition matches from 4-30 p.m. onwards.

Among the players that will take the court are Miss Leela Row, Miss K. Hazi, J. Charanjiva, F. Bekkevold, M. Bhandari and J. E. Tew.

Admission: West Stand Re.1-0-0 East Stand 0-8-0

The Cricket Club of India Tennis courts adjoin the Brabourne Stadium.

BANGALORE, March 13. Addressing a public meeting Mr. S. N. Agarwal, Secretary of the All-India Hindi Prachar Samiti, Wardha, announced that they have under investigation a scheme for forming a Central Board for Hindi Prachar purposes at Wardha in order to co-ordinate the activities of all Hindi Prachar institutions in the country and also for pursuing a common policy for all activities directed towards the spread of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas of the country.—A. P.

Aga Khan Tourney

Banjera's Hat Trick: Young Sports Earn Difficult Promotion

A good Saturday crowd watched the two fixtures down for decision in the preliminary round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. In an early match the Khatau Sports Club proved too much of a proposition for the Maharashtra Gymkhana, from Poona, and trounced the latter to the tune of six goals to one. At half time the score was three—one. All three points for the Sports Club had come off the stick of Banjera, their clever inside-right.

A deal of pressure by the visiting Gymkhana proved of no avail as the Khatau defence did not allow them another goal. In the last 10 minutes the winners raised their tally to half a dozen and retired winners by six goals to one.

YOUNG SPORTS WIN

The second match was a brisk encounter in which the Young Sports took a step towards the tournament proper by beating the Brijraj Young Men, from Poona, winning by two clear goals.

The first point was registered in the fifteenth minute after the start, Samuel, the inside-right, who is steadily earning a reputation, cleverly scoring. But for Chintum, the visiting goal-keeper, the Young Sports might have been two-up. He saved a really difficult shot from Samuel.

In the last ten minutes the Brijraj Young Men assumed the offensive and here the winners have to thank Lynn, their goalie, for saving them. He was fully tested a number of times but proved worthy of his position. The Young Sports defence continued to be in difficulties after the interval, as the Young Men subjected them to a gruelling time. They, however, stood up to their task splendidly. During a raid by Young Sports, Samuel was deprived of a goal, by what looked like a deliberate infringement in the ring. A penalty-bully was rightly awarded, Samuel, however, failed to get the better of the issue. Further frantic efforts by the Poona side to get on terms followed, but the equaliser was not scored. On the

other hand Samuel for the winners registered a second goal towards the end, the result of a brilliant solo effort. For a few minutes the great struggle ensued and exchanges were heated. There was no change in the score.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Bombay Gymkhana ground—4-15 p. m. Ammunition Factory, Poona, v. St. Mary's Old Boys; 5-30 p. m. Kirkee Ordnance, Poona v. Lusitanian's "A".

Cordeiro Women's League

Two matches were played in the Cordeiro Women's Hockey League on the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, on Saturday.

The following are the results:

CHRIST CHURCH & BARNES	
EX-STUDENTS	4
ZOROASTRIANS	0
VINCENT CLUB "B"	5
BOMBAY CITY "B"	0

The Finals of Cordeiro Women's Hockey League will be played at the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel, to-day.

Junior Final—at 4-20 p. m. Senior Final—at 5-30 p. m. Bombay Greys v. Vincent Club "A". These two local leading teams will fight hard for the championship of the League, and a fine display of Hockey will be witnessed in this important fixture in women's hockey.

Dr. Mrs. Socrates Noronha will preside over the evenings sport.

"WAR WEEK" HOCKEY

It was originally intended to stage a hockey match between an All-India XI and a selected Bombay side on March 23, as the hockey enthusiasts' part in Bombay's big "War Week."

March 23 has been found inconvenient, the match, therefore, will be put on round about April 3, on the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

This will be a Red Letter Day for Bombay hockey fans and Bombay's hockey reputation will be fully tested.

ANSAR PRESS SECURITY OF RS. 1,000 FORFEITED

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—"The Government of Bombay has ordered, under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, the forfeiture of the security of Rs. 1,000 deposited by Mr. Amir-ud-Din Miya-sahab Kazi, as keeper of the Ansar Printing Press, Barsi (Sholapur), because the press was used for printing in the issues of the "Ansar" newspaper dated December 13 and 20, 1940, matter tending to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. All copies of these issues have also been declared to be forfeited under Section 19 of the Act."

ALL-INDIA POULTRY CLUB

At a representative meeting of members of the All-India Poultry Club held in the Irwin Amphitheatre, the members reviewed its present position and agreed unanimously that immediate steps be taken to improve its finances so that the Club could again be placed on a flourishing basis. The Committee undertook to start a quarterly poultry publication.

The P. W. Department of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government has spent Rs. 12.38 lakhs for building new roads, measuring 120 miles in the talukas of Yadgir, Shapur, Shorepur and Jewargi and a sum of Rs. 9.39 lakhs for the construction of a new bridge on the Bhima river, according to a Press Note issued by the Government.

Indian Films For East Africa

MADRAS, March 14.

Pictures of travel-talks and those depicting historical and present day social needs of the country would find a market even among the Africans, said Mr. H. M. Ismail, the Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa, replying to a Memorandum presented to him by the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Ismail, said that at present Indian pictures were being screened twice a week in almost all centres in East Africa. Coloured films, he opined, might be liked as an additional attraction. He fully agreed with the sentiments expressed in the memorandum that Indian films should go a long way in giving a correct impression of men and matters in India to foreigners and he promised that he would endeavour his best to help in the further exploitation of Indian pictures in East Africa.—A. P.

MADRAS' QUOTA TO K. N. M. HOSPITAL

MADRAS, March 15.

Total collections for the Kamala Nehru Memorial hospital fund started by the Hindus in this Presidency and kept open till to-day amounted to Rs. 17,526. The amount will be duly forwarded to the Hospital authorities in Allahabad.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Not Allowed Business Interview?

The Private Secretary of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru writes:

"Many kind friends have been in the habit of sending Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru baskets of fruits and sweets to his prison. I would ask them not to take the trouble of sending these as they are no longer being delivered to him. Recently while he was at the Dehra Dun jail a basket of dried fruits that had been sent to him from Rawalpindi was returned to the sender without his knowledge and he was informed that it could not be delivered to him as it had been sent by a stranger. On the 9th March Panditji was not allowed to accept a parcel of fruits and sweets that had been sent to him from Anand Bhawan, and he was informed that in future he could no longer avail himself of the privilege accorded to all 'A' class prisoners of receiving articles of food from home.

I would like to take this opportunity of warning Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's friends that it is useless for them to address any letters to him, even on matters of urgent business, as these are not delivered to him. Like all other 'A' class prisoners, he is allowed to write and receive one letter every fortnight and to have one fortnightly interview. But unlike other 'A' class prisoners he is not allowed to have any business interview.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had sometime ago applied for special facilities to deal with urgent matters connected with the work of the National Planning Committee but this was also refused. I am constantly receiving letters from friends who are anxious to interview Panditji. I would like to inform them that all applications should be sent direct to the Superintendent of the Jail who sanctions the interviews at his discretion."

Maj. Khanolkar As Head Of Travancore State Forces

TRIVANDRUM, March 14. Maj. Khanolkar has been appointed to act as commandant of the Travancore State Forces. Vice Lt.-Col. H. L. Watkis recalled by the Government of India for army service.—A. P.

COOCH BEHAR CENSUS

COOCH BEHAR, March 11. The total population of Cooch Behar State is 6,39,898. This shows an increase of 49,012 people over the last census.—A. P.

Bring Parties Together And Get Them To Power

NATESAN ON THE TASK BEFORE THE LEADERS' CONFERENCE

Supporting the resolution of the Leaders' Conference at Taj Mahal Hotel on Friday, Mr. S. A. Natesan said that it was unfair to impute motives that people here were out for jobs and careers. The central point in the resolution was the formation of a real national executive council consisting entirely of non-official Indians with all portfolios distributed among them. This was virtually the essence of the Poona resolution passed at the instance of Rajaji. In his opinion the passing of the resolution did not preclude any attempt which might be fittingly made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to make the Congress High Command think over the situation again. The chief burden of the complaint of both Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah had been that there had been no desire on the part of the Government to part with real power.

Continuing he said that if the National Cabinet be formed on the lines suggested by the resolution, it would very greatly approximate to what Gandhiji had been asking—the substance and not merely the shadow of power. There had been a growing feeling not only among Congressmen but among others as well, that the British Government was unwilling to part with power, and therefore unwilling to take a courageous step towards the solution of the deadlock. Rightly or wrongly, there was a feeling that the authorities would like the ex-

isting state of things to be perpetuated. He deprecated strongly the feeling of pessimism given expression to by some. He felt that as Sapru emphasised more than once, an attempt should be made to bring the two parties together and to get them to power. If this attempt failed, then the next best thing would be to get together non-official Indians of proved ability and character to run the Cabinet. It would be more satisfactory than the present irresponsible regime.

After Mr. Ganpatrai had spoken explaining the present conditions in the Frontier, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari said that the Conference had a definite duty to perform. It had a message to the British Government. Apart from the Congress, there had not been any gathering which had called for the liquidation of the British power in India to the same extent as the present Conference was doing.

Mr. Krishnamachari said that the chief portion of responsibility for the present position was on the British Government although the Congress had made mistakes. Satyagraha was not so emphatically puerile as was tried to be made out by speakers at the Conference.

He hoped that the proposals contained in the resolution would provide a way for the Congress, or the moderate section of the Congress to take charge of the re-constituted Government.

No Discrimination In Conviction Of Ahrars

Home Member's Reply To Question In Central Assembly

NEW DELHI, March 14.

An authoritative statement on the subject of retirement of Ministerial officers of Government was made to-day in the Assembly. Replying to a question put by Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Nair, the Finance Member, Sir Jeremy Raisman, said that the answers given by him to supplementary questions on 18th February and 7th March, 1941, were not strictly on all fours with actual rules. The rules which had been carefully formulated and embodied in precise instructions could not be suitably interpreted by the process of supplementary questions

and answers.

"The correct position is," said the Finance Member "that while persons recruited on or after 1st April, 1938, or who were not in permanent service on that date cannot be retained in Government service after the age of 55 years, except on recorded public grounds, persons in permanent service on that date can be considered for such retention after attaining 55 years and up to the age of 60 years provided they continue to be efficient."

CONVICTIONS OF AHRARS.

Qazi M. A. Kazmi asked whether Government had seen the comment in a Delhi newspaper with regard to arrests and conviction of Ahrar Satyagrahis to the effect: "Ahrar Satyagrahis also, we see, are given heavier sentences than Congress Satyagrahis. If this is a tribute to the higher patriotism of the Ahrars, we would not grudge them the honour". Sir Reginald Maxwell replied: "I am prepared to accept the honourable member's statement".

Sir Reginald Maxwell explained that up to date twenty Ahrars convicted in Delhi in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement had been given sentences of two years' imprisonment or more. In a few cases fines had also been imposed, but the fines had not been heavy. The largest fine was Rs. 200. It was not correct that persons connected with other political parties had not received similar sentences. Actually five Congressmen convicted in Delhi in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement had received sentences of two years or more. The sentence was of course determined by the Magistrate at his discretion, having regard to the

POONA BIDI WORKERS RESUME WORK

Owners Agree To Grant Dearness Allowance

POONA, March 15.

Over 250 strikers of Bidi works in Poona have resumed work this morning, the proprietors having agreed to their demand for dearness allowance. As a result the owners of other Bidi works are also, it is understood, reconsidering the question.

It is recalled that over 600 Bidi workers went on strike a week ago, the proprietors having refused their demand for a dearness allowance of one anna for every 1,000 bids made by them.—A. P.

'QUAKE SHOCK AT MEERUT

MEERUT, March 14.

An earthquake shock of fair intensity but slight duration accompanied by a rumbling noise was felt here last night at about eleven. No damage is reported.—A. P.

The Sind Education Minister disclosed in the Assembly that Government had made a Budget provision of Rs. 1,000 for granting aid to the Hindustan Boy Scouts' Association.

nature of the offence and other relevant circumstances.

The Home Member repudiated the insinuation that there was any differentiation based on the community or political party to which the individual belonged.

Replying to Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, Sir Reginald Maxwell said that Mr. Alexander Shaw had been engaged as a technical expert in the production of documentary films. The post was not advertised, the Government were fully satisfied that for the particular purpose for which he was engaged Mr. Shaw was by far the best man available. He was selected in view of his special experience in making documentary films for the General Post Office, Empire Marketing Board, Colonial Office, Ministry of Information, etc.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai asked what was the period of the contract and the salary of Mr. Shaw and what was the salary he was receiving in his previous job, before he came to this country.

Sir Reginald Maxwell: "One year from October, 22, 1940. Salary £1,000 per annum, which is met by a contribution from His Majesty's Government, plus an allowance of Rs. 700 per mensem, while employed in India. He was receiving the same salary in England and an allowance of £10 per week."

Mr. Deshmukh asked whether documentary films concerned war propaganda. Sir Reginald Maxwell replied that they were for the purpose of giving objective information about the country with which they dealt. He later added that correct dissemination of information helped war.

GARG IN JAIL.

In reply to Mr. M. Kazmi's short-notice question regarding Mr. K. G. Garg of Ajmer, Sir Reginald Maxwell, said that the court which convicted him recommended A class but the Chief Commissioner as classifying authority placed him in C on the ground that he had no permanent source of income and had been included in that class on a previous occasion. The Home Member added that he was for some time segregated from other prisoners as he was fomenting trouble among them; he was not at present segregated, nor was he ever given solitary confinement in the technical sense. He was on grinding for a few days but was reported to have had an epileptic fit on February 8, as a result of which he was kept in hospital until February 19. Since then he had been employed on light labour.—A. P.

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A Challenge To British Govt.!

New Delhi Reactions To Taj Conference; How Sapru's Efforts To Bring Together Mahatma And Jinnah Failed

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 15.

It is now revealed that Sir T. B. Sapru recently entered into correspondence both with Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah in order to bring them together for a friendly talk. His efforts failed as Mr. Jinnah wrote to Sir Tej Bahadur that he could only talk to Gandhiji as "the Leader of the Hindu community." Owing to this attitude of Mr. Jinnah which makes any meeting impossible, nothing in this direction can be done.

THE OLD SLOGAN

Even in quarters friendly to the Bombay Conference there is no disposition to assume that the resolution would lead to any change in Government's attitude. The old slogan that in absence of an agreement between political parties nothing more can be done is again heard. The straight answer given by Sir T. B. Sapru to this argument that British Government had done "practically nothing" to bring about reconciliation between the Congress and the Muslim League and that "It was for British Government to take the necessary steps to bring about a united India" has been welcome, as giving the correct lead. The sponsors of the Bombay Conference admit that the proposed Cabinet would not be able to claim popular backing in the technical sense but they assert that if the British Government really want to initiate a new policy in a new spirit through a Cabinet of Indian leaders, the way has been shown to them for creating a new atmosphere in the country.

Nothing is yet known regarding the Sapru-Linlithgow meeting as a result of the Bombay Conference as instructions from Whitehall have to be received. In the meantime it is believed that the Bombay Governor had long dis-

cussion with the Viceroy on the political situation arising out of the Ecm.ay Conference.

A CHALLENGE

"It is a challenge to the British Government to prove their 'bona-fides' that is how supporters of the Bombay Conference describe the outcome of the deliberations. Two objections raised to Poona Offer viz., that under the present constitution responsibility to the Crown and not to the Legislature—was essential and secondly no vital changes involving radical alterations in the present constitutional structure can be made in the midst of the war have been fully met in the resolution. It is said that the proposed Cabinet will, as a popular body, seek to conform to the wishes of the Legislature but will not in the constitutional sense be responsible to it. No change is also necessary in the Government of India Act beyond one or two minor ones for giving immediate practical effect to the resolution. There is nothing in the Government of India Act to prevent the Defence Member from being an Indian.

Three points have been made clear in the resolution, according to friendly Lobby talks. The first is that even this Conference in Bombay consisting of men whose 'bona fides' cannot be questioned have no sympathy with Government's do nothing policy and cannot accept the August Offer. Secondly, that the Central Government, as at present constituted, is not adequate to deal with the heavy responsibilities of war administration. Thirdly, that communal differences in the country are no justification for the Government's refusal to do its clear duty at the present juncture.

Official circles decline to comment on the resolution beyond the usual affirmation that it will receive full consideration.

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(The Bharat Release.)

IMPERIAL

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK
COTTON PRICE

JULY 1941	
New York: March 15.	
Previous closing	10.84
To-day's opening	10.87
Difference	+3
To-day's closing	10.82
Difference	-2

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 219
Broach July/August	Rs. 210

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941	
Liverpool: March 15.	
Previous closing	8.53
To-day's opening	Closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: March 15.
New York cotton continued to move up on increased trade and local buying which easily absorbed liquidation and hedging. Trading in July began at 10.87, i.e. three points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on trade and local buying with the strength of Bombay market imparting further stimulus under which prices continued to forge ahead, but towards the close increased hedging and liquidation appeared with July finally closing at 10.82.

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton:—
May 10.83/88
July 10.87/87
October 10.80/79

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—
American March (8.55) Closed
American May (8.56) Closed
Egyptian Giza March (11.09) Closed
Egyptian Giza May (11.08) Closed.

LONDON COTTON

London: March 15.
Castor seeds January/February unquoted.
Linseed Bombay/Calcutta February/March (£18 9/16 quoted) Closed.
Linseed La Plata March (£11 5/16 quoted) Closed.
Groundnuts Coromanda February/March (£17 1/4 quoted) Closed.

JUTES

Dundee March (£45) Closed.
Lightning March (£40) Closed.
RUBBER
Spot (13 13/16d paid) Closed.
Forward July/September (14d paid and

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON	
New York: March 15.	
Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.03 1/2
T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK	
London: March 15.	
Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London: March 15.	
T. T. London on Paris not quoted.	

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: March 15.	
The following cable was received from London:—	
Market is closed.	

LONDON SILVER

London: March 15.	
Spot (23 1/2d) Closed	
Forward (23 7/16d) Closed.	

LONDON GOLD

London: March 15.	
London Gold (£8/8/0) Closed.	

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: March 15.	
London Exchange opened with the sterling/dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50, which is officially fixed rate.	

CROSS RATES

Bombay (1-6) 1-6	
Paris on Bombay not quoted.	
New York on London not quoted.	
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35	
London on Shanghai (0-3 7/32 to 0-3 17/32)	
0-3 7/32 to 0-3 17/32	
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2	

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.	
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.	
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.	

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: March 15.	
There was no trading during the night session.	

LONDON METALS	
Tin (£269 1/4 buyers; £269 3/4 sellers.)	
Steady. Closed.	
Electrolytic Copper (£62) Closed.	
Lead (£25) Closed.	
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) Closed.	

IF YUGOSLAVIA JOINS
AXISTurkey Free To Follow In-
dependent Policy

LONDON, March 15.
Turkey's attitude in the present Balkan tangle was discussed in the following terms by the Political Editor of the semi-official Turkish newspaper, "Ulus", in a broadcast from Ankara last night.

He said if Yugoslavia decided to resist German aggression, which, he said, was likely to come from Bulgaria, Turkey would fulfil her obligations to Yugoslavia and Greece, but if Yugoslavia joined the Tripartite Pact, Turkey would consider herself free from all obligations to Yugoslavia.—Reuter.

TRIAL THAT LASTED
EIGHT YEARS

44 Accused Released

TOKYO, March 15.
A trial which began eight years ago ended in the Supreme Court to-day, (Saturday), with the release of 44 people, accused of an attempted rebellion. One hundred and sixteen hearings have thus been completed of the case, which is the first of its kind in Japan. The pronouncement differs legally from acquittal, but nevertheless effectively frees the accused.—Reuter.

OBJECTIVES AT DUS-
SELDORF AND ROTTER-
DAM BOMBED

LONDON, March 15.
Military and industrial objectives at Gelsenkirchen and Dusseldorf provided the R. A. F. bomber command their main targets last night.

A very effective attack, although on smaller scale, was made on oil tanks at Rotterdam. One British bomber is missing from the large force employed.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Drives Nazi
Industry East

ISTANBUL, March 14.
Striking evidence of the way the R. A. F. is driving Nazi industry towards east has been brought here by Austrian refugees with whom the city is teeming. Wiener Neustadt, they say, has become one of the main centres of German aircraft production. Air training schools have been transferred to Austria in large numbers, they add, and that Austria's electricity supply is being diverted to Germany to make good the deficiencies there caused by R. A. F. raids.—Reuter.

12 INJURED IN HOLI RIOT

UNAO, March 15.
Twelve persons were injured, one seriously, in a communal riot which broke out at Bangaamau, 31 miles from Unao, during Holi festivals, according to a report.—A. P.

WINNERS OF STALIN AWARDS

MOSCOW, March 15.
Fifteen experts in aviation and science are among the winners in the Inventions Section of the Stalin Awards announced to-day (Saturday). They include Mikoyan and Gurievich who have perfected a new fighter plane which is now in mass production.

Referring to the new machine in an article in the Pravda M. Yakovlev Soviet vice-Commissioner for aircraft industry, says "thousands of these speedy machines, menacing in combat, have already entered the ranks of the Red Air Force."—Reuter.

GERMAN-YUGOSLAV
SITUATIONMilitary Preparations Des-
pite Nazi Protest

ZURICH, March 15.
Increasing confusion in the situation between Yugoslavia and Germany is reflected in diplomatic messages reaching Zurich from Belgrade. The Yugoslav Foreign Minister M. Narowitsch, has postponed his visit to Berlin until next week. It is understood in well-informed quarters that Germany insisted that the Yugoslav Prime Minister, M. Zvetkovitsch must also be present at the signing of a pact of friendship between the Reich and Yugoslavia. It is known that he is not eager to make another journey to Germany and it is suggested that this was the reason for the postponement of the meeting. Diplomats confirm reports of Yugoslavia's firm attitude in the negotiations with Germany.

An example is Belgrade's continuance of its military preparations, despite strong German objections to the further calling up of Reservists. Yugoslav diplomatic quarters here state that the High Command in Belgrade continues to be master of the situation, rejecting in toto any proposals involving the Yugoslav army or tending to diminish its striking force. Equal opposition, it is stated, is being made to any agreement permitting German troops to enter the country or obtain military bases of any kind.—Reuter.

AXIS AIR OFFENSIVE
AGAINST PORTUGAL

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, March 15.
The Rome and Berlin radars embarked on a diplomatic offensive against Portugal yesterday when they declared that British occupation at Azores was imminent and British troops would land at Portugal to safeguard Gibraltar. This statement has been authoritatively denied in London. It is reliably learnt that increasing number of Nazi Agents are arriving at Portugal from Lisbon.

"NO PRACTICAL SOLU-
TION OF DEADLOCK"

MADRAS, March 15.
Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan, Leader, Muslim League Party, in Madras Assembly, says: the resolution passed by the Bombay Conference has not suggested any practical solution of the deadlock. He adds: responsibility at the Centre would be unreal unless non-official advisers are appointed in those provinces where the constitution has been suspended, so that there will be co-ordination between the Centre and the Provinces, and that the prosecution of the war will be carried on effectively.—A. P.

Nazis Admit R. A. F. Raids

LONDON, March 14.
R.A.F. bombers on Thursday night attacked Hamburg and other north German coastal towns says the German Official News Agency. Numerous high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped.—Reuter.

TARANTARAN CONGRESS
PRESIDENT JAILED

AMRITSAR, March 15.
Lala Gobind Ram Arif, President of the Tarantaran Congress Committee, has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default, to six months' further imprisonment, for offering Satyagraha.—A. P.

CALCUTTA STOCK
EXCHANGEGood Business At Harden-
ing Rates

CALCUTTA: March 15.
The Stock Exchange ruled decidedly a strong market after the Holi festival and an extensive business was put through all round. Jutes and Miscellaneous Industrials ruled at hardening rates. Coals, Teas and Cottons also kept steady while Government Securities and speculative Engineering Issues continued firm due to strong buying support.

The following were closing quotations:—
Government Securities: 3 per cent Govt. Paper 82/1 small lot; 3 per cent Loan 1951/54 99/2; 3 per cent Loan 1963/65 94/14 small lot; 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1946 101/4; 3 1/2 per cent Govt. Paper 95/12; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 102/6; 4 per cent Loan 1943 104/9 small lot; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 106/14 small lots; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 112; 5 per cent U.P. Bonds 1944 106/10 small lot; 3 per cent Punjab Bonds 1952 96/14.

Banks: Reserve Bank 104/4.
Railways: Arrah Sasaram Rly 69 ex-div small lot; Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Rly 156 s 1 ct.
Cottons: Benares Cotton and Silk 2/9; Kesaram 6/10.
Coals: Bokaro and Ramgur 14; Ranee-gunge 24/6.

Jutes: Alliance 245 small lot; Anglo-India 314, Bally 216/8, Barnagore 100, Belvedere 374 ex-div; Birta 25/10, Budge-Budge 346, Caledonian 362 small lot ct, Champdany 165 small lot, Cheviot 178 small lot, Craig 1/4, Dal house 295, Delta 382 small lot ct, Gourepore 660 small lot, Hooghly 55/12, Hukumchand 8/12 small lot, Howrah 51/8, India 288, Kankarhat 457, Hastings (Pref) 137/8, Kankarhat 362/8, Lothian 242, Mahabir 58 ct, Meghna 40/6, Jaihati 282 small lot ct, Naskarpara Q1, National 21/12 small lots, Nuddea 57, Presidency 4/10, Reliance Texti Soorah (Pref) 121/8, Union 385 small lot, Waverley 1/9.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corp 5, Indian Copper 2/1, Alkali and Chemical ord 18/2, Pref 124, Bengal Chemical ord 370 small odd lot, Bengal Telephone ord 18/12, Pref 12, Rawalpindi Electric 25/8 c div small lot, Shahjahanpur Electric 6/6, Braithwaite and Co. 9/10, Burn and Co ord 377, Hukumchand Steel ord 10/6, Delf 3/3, Indian St. Wagon Pref 158, Indian Iron and Steel 32, Kumardhubi Engineering Pref 117, National Iron 8/7, Steel Corp ord 19/10, Pref 117, Balmer Lawrie 323, Bararee Coke 20/4, B I Corp ord 4/11 c div, Calcutta Trams ord 14/5, Dunlop Rubber ord 38/12, Second Pref 117, Indian Cables 21/9, Indian Wood Products 27/4, Kalonpong Rope 10/4, MacFarlane and Co Delf 2 ct, Bengal Paper 121, Orient Paper 10/10, Sree Gopal Paper Pref 108, Star Paper 10/4, Titagur Paper 17/6 small lot.

Tea Shares: Betjan 26/4, East India 9/12, Gille 10/4, Kilcott 49 ct, Patrakola 835/12 ct, Pussimbar Pref 118/8, Rajabhat 32 ct, Tamsong pref 121.

Debentures: 5 per cent 1916/46 Calcutta Port Trust Debs 108 small lot, 3 1/4 per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge Debs 98/7 small lot, 3 1/4 per cent Rangoon Municipal Debs 100/8 small lot.—A. P.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, March 15	
Linseed May	5 3 9
Linseed September	5 7 0
Wheat May	3 13 8
Wheat September	3 14 9

MADRAS SHARE
MARKET

Textiles And Steels Firm

MADRAS: March 15.
The local Stock Exchange remained steady. Plantings, Chemicals and Sugars met with a good support. Textiles remained firm and amongst Miscellaneous issues Indian Irons and Steel Corporation of Bengal remained firm.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day were:—
Indian Overseas 50/4, 50/6, Mettur Industries 135/8, 135, Maduras 39/12, Chembras 3/6, 307, Midlands 5/1, 5/3, Devon Press 108, Vellamattams 18/12, B Rubbers 5/8, Vaikundams 8, Ayer Mains Pref 101, Cochins Malabar ord 6/10, Thirumbadi 1/4, Peninsular Plantations 4/1, Travancore Sugars 14, India Sugars ord 9/12, United Breweries ord 92, Vellore Electric ord 11/14, Mysore Chemicals 17/4, Mettur Chemicals ord 9/9, 9/10, Mysore Stoneware 8/6, Spencers 'A' 9, 9/8, Mysore Vegetable Oil 19/4, Indian Steel Rollings 11/12.

BOMBAY YARN
EXCHANGE

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: March 15.	
Yarn No.	April June August
6 1/2s.	130 131 132
10 1/2s.	153 155 156
20 1/2s.	223 225 227
40s.	290 292 294

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 15.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

In full-pressed bales	
2 days.	This Last
	year. year.
Khandesh	403 91,162 49,060
Central India	3,045 114,090 83,011
Barsi and Nagar	769 87,660 105,979
Hyderabad/Gaorani	71 29,974 41,761
Barar	6,113 304,388 271,366
Central Provinces	3,258 63,564 67,834

Total Oomras	13,659 690,830 618,941
Dholeras	529 53,629 53,639
N W Provinces	1,202 23,418
Rajputana	4,915 25,884
Sind-Punjab	5,394 393,733 299,072
Broach	3,021 38,924 241,973
Coompta & Dharwar	941 34,673 16,212
Western-Northerns	1,542 35,656 17,494
Cocanada	239 50
Tinnevely and Cambodia	522 1,309

Total	25,086 1,264,323 1,297,992
Arrived by road to 13th March 1941	203,133 204,358

EASTERN BANK, LTD.

As presentation of 1940 Accounts were delayed owing to late arrivals of mails, the Directors declare a second interim dividend of 4 shillings less income-tax 8 shillings and 6 pence, payable on 29th March. The transfer books will be closed from March 18 to March 29 inclusive. This dividend makes the total paid for the year equivalent to 6 per cent, the same as in 1939, and the Directors do not intend to recommend a further dividend for 1940.

On The Air

SUNDAY, MARCH 16.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
5 p.m. Haider Husain. 5-10 B. S. Thakur. 5-30 Rasoolanbai. 5-45 Nasir Khan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Afzal Husain. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 Panna Lal. 7 For villagers only. 7-45 B. S. Thakur. 8 Nasir Khan. 8-20 It has happened. 8-25 Rasoolanbai. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Panna Lal. 10 Afzal Husain. 10-15 Rasoolanbai. 10-35 Nasir Khan. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8 a.m. Master Ebrahim. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Morning melodies. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 Picturesque Personalities. 9-45 Malkabai. 10-30 Ata Husain. 11 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 11-10 Marathi bhavgeet. 11-20 Sindhi song. 11-30 Karim Khan. 11-40 V. D. Ambhaikar. 12 noon. N. K. Chatterjee. 12-15 R. Kant. 12-25 Lyrics of love. 12-35 Malkabai. 12-45 Air Quartet. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Bai Azambai. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Malkabai. 5-20 Instrumental music. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 V. D. Ambhaikar. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 N. K. Chatterjee. 6-25 Instrumental duets. 6-35 Bai Azambai. 7 Surdasji Bhajan. 7-10 Two poems. 7-15 Film hits. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 Ata Husain. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Symphony Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)
8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay I. 8-5 Ladies only. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay I. 8-40 Gai Toru on Tabla. 9 to 10 As in Bombay I. 31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay I. 12-57 Pahari Sanyal. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay I. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay I. 61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay I. 5-25 Gujarati Garbas. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay I. 6 M. Tufail. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay I. 7-15 Interval. 89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)
7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay I. 7-55 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-5 Naat. 8-15 Kannada song. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay I. 9 Indumati Chaudal. 9-10 N. K. Chatterjee. 9-20 V. D. Ambhaikar. 9-30 Bai Azambai. 10 Guidan. 10-30 Ata Husain.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
5 p.m. Profulla Singha. 5-10 Dipti Bhattacharya. 5-20 Profulla Singha. 5-30 Dipti Bhattacharya. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Katha o-Sur. 6 News in English. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Bhabatosh Bhattacharya. 7-40 Sheila Sarkar. 8 Lalit Mohon Mukerjee. 8-20 Suprova Ghose. 8-30 Lalit Mohon Mukerjee. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Towards victory. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 The Calcutta Radio Orchestra.

Hyderabad Programme

411 m., (730 kc/s)
7-30 to 7-45 For children. Language of children by Mr. R. Qureshi. Voice-A talk. 7-45 Meaning of civilization by Dr. H. A. A. Khan. 8 News in Urdu. 8-20 News in English.

FIXED PRICES OF COMMODITIES

The following are the fair retail prices of several articles of foodstuffs in Bombay City published by the Controller of Prices, Bombay, for the week beginning from Friday, the 14th March 1941.

Article.	Rate per paylee
Rice (Country)	As. Ps.
Jirasaal (Bhiwandi) No. 1 quality	11-6 to 12-6
Jirasaal (Bhiwandi) No. 2 quality	10-3 to 10-6
Jirasaal (Bhiwandi) No. 3 quality	9-0 to 10-0
Rice (Burma)	
Small Mill	7-9
Madhia Mandla	8-3 to 8-9
Mandla Ordinary	8-3
Patni	6-6 to 8-0
Wheat Khandwa No. 2	9-3
Wheat Yellow (Nasik)	9-0
Wheat Pissi Butki (Punjab)	7-6
Jowar Sholapur Yellow	5-0
Bajri Cawnpore No. 1	5-9
Bajri Kalpi Ordinary	5-6
Gram Banda	6-3
Gram Shahpura	7-6
Turdal Cawnpore Dry	8-0
Turdal Surli Oiled Superior	10-6
Masur Dal Superior	8-3
Chana Dal No. 1	8-0
Mung Chinal No. 2	10-0
Ghee Hatras	14-3
Ghee Porbunder	Re. 1
Til Oil	3-3
Cocoonut Oil	2-9
Groundnut Oil	2-6
Indian Sugar	8-3
for two boxes	
Wimco Matches 40 sticks	0-9
Wimco Matches 60 sticks	1-0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, March 15	
Castorseeds May	
Opening	Rs. 32 12 0
Highest	33 2 0
Lowest	32 8 0
Closing	32 12 0
Cottonseeds May	
Opening	20 6 6
Highest	20 10 6
Lowest	20 5 0
Closing	20 10 0
Groundnuts May	
Opening	29 8 0
Highest	29 13 6
Lowest	29 5 3
Closing	29 10 6

PEPPER & GINGER.

Bombay, March 15	
The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.:-	
Pepper ready Alleppey per	
candy	Rs. 80 8 0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy	80 12 0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy	82 12 0
Ginger bleached per cwt	15 8 0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15 per cwt	14 6 0
Ginger Vaishakh Sud 15 per cwt	14 12 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1940 41	1939 40
Receipts to date 14-3-41	3048000	6725000
Receipts yesterday 14-3-41	18000	39000
Export to date 14-3-41	783000	5227000
Stock at Ports 7-3-41	3463000	2951000
Stock at Interior Towns		
7-3-41	3107000	2732000
Stock at Liverpool 7-3-41		
Visible Supply 7-3-41		
Quantity in sight 7-3-41	9100000	11768000
Quantity out of sight 7-3-41		

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay, March 15	
Wheat May	0 3 6
Wheat September	0 7 3
Linseed May	0 5 9
Linseed September	0 11 6
Groundnut May	1 14 0
Castorseed May	2 8 0
Cottonseed May	1 0 0
Silver 2nd settlement	0 14 0
Gold 2nd settlement	0 11 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 15	
Approx. quotations. Ready. Delivery contract	
Bengal Fine	132-35
Berar	159-66
C. P. 1	187-91
C. P. 2	169-74
Khandesh	139-46
Muglai	150-52
Mar.	+4
Broach	
Punjab S.G. 289F	337-57
Punjab R.G. 289F	307-17
Punjab R.G. 4F	252-57

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 15	
Extra	
M G Bengal U P	138 136 134 132
M G Punjab	138 136 134 132
M G Rajputana	143 141 139 137
M G Oomra No. 3	173 170 167 164
M G C P No. 1	198 195 192 189
M G C P No. 2	182 179 176 173
M G Broach No. 2	220 217 213 210

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, March 15	
Fine White Java sugar per cwt:	
From Bond Rs. 10-10-0	
Shipment March Rs. 9-8-0 F B B	
Indian sugars ready:	
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-0-0 to 14-6-0	
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-7-0 to 15-7-0	
Tone: Steady	

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15-3-1941.
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +0.010 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.1 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.6 degrees 3.1 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 degrees 4.1 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 100 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15-3-41

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.10 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.90 inches.
For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY COTTON

Active Buying By Option Dealers

Bombay, March 15
Following a rise of 16 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 206 for Broach A/M delivery but Mahajan quotation being lower, the market opened at Rs. 204/8 for Broach scattered selling. At this level there was A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 204 on active buying by option dealers and with utter absence of sellers prices advanced to Rs. 212 while the difference between A/M and July/August narrowed to rupee one. The market was feverish under speculative enthusiasm and it is true that the market is correcting oversold position, but the technical position is becoming weak and it will be advisable to secure profits with a view to re-buy on declines.

This year Broach crop is very small and short sales are risky. Moreover the margin of profits to Mills being very favourable, the present rise was overdue. Later on there was some realising and prices reacted to Rs. 209/8. The market is becoming highly speculative and we may have wider price movement.

Later on there was scattered realising and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 208/4. At this level there was scattered buying and the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:-

F G M G BROACH:-	
April/May	Rs. 210 12 0
July/August	210 12 0
FINE M G OOMRA:-	
March	166 8 0
May	167 12 0
July	170 4 0
F G M G BENGAL:-	
March	133 4 0
May	132 0 0
July	133 8 0

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

Bombay, March 15
The local share bazar remained entirely closed owing to the death of Sir Dadiba Dalal.

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 386 penny points at 1/6
Broach J/A below Liverpool July 381 penny points at 1/6
Broach A/M below New York May 289 cent points at 331
Broach J/A below New York July 280 cent points at 331

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 14	
UPPERS:-	
Spot	11.12-1
March	10.43+1
May	10.44+1
July	10.45+1
October	10.40+1
January	10.40+1
GIZA NO. 2:-	
Spot	12.09-0
March	11.09-1
May	11.08-1
July	11.04-1
October	11.06-1
January	11.06-1

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 14	
Broach A/M highest 205 1/4 lowest 199 1/4	
closing 204 1/2	
Broach J/A highest 208 lowest 203 1/2	
closing 207 1/4	
Oomra March highest 164 1/4 lowest 161	
closing 164	
Oomra May highest 165 3/4 lowest 162 1/2	
closing 165 1/4	
Oomra July highest 168 1/4 lowest 165 1/4	
closing 167 1/2	
Bengal March highest 131 lowest 128 1/2	
closing 130 3/4	
Bengal May highest 130 1/2 lowest 128 1/4	
closing 130 1/4	
Bengal July highest 132 lowest 129 1/2	
closing 131 1/2	

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 14	
Smoked sheets standard ribbed	
per lb buyer	13 3/4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, March 15
Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York.

London Spot Silver quotation was raised 1/16d at 23 1/2d and forward quotation was unchanged at 23 7/16d. There was little trade demand and sellers were reluctant.

New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 5/16. London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3 and forward was Rs. 62-8-0.

The local market was quietly steady with restricted business in silver but gold was firm with active buying. Some outside operators were buying call options and the market was advancing on persistent buying. Quotations were as under:

GOLD	
Ready	Rs. 43 14 6
Pagan	43 14 6
Chaitra	43 15 6
Sovereigns	29 9 6
SILVER	
Ready	63 2 0
Pagan	63 2 0
Chaitra	63 1 6

LONDON SILVER

London, March 14	
Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, March 14	
Gold Bars Fine per oz	£8-8-0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 15
The market presented a bullish sentiment today in the initial stages influenced by a firm tone in the cotton market. Tata Deferreds opened at 1935 and, after advancing to 1950, reacted to 1942/8. Tata Ordinaries opened at 382-8 and improved to 385 but stood at 384 at the close. Among textiles, Bombay Dyeings found buyers upto 1090. Indian Irons ruled higher around 32.
The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:
Tata Deferreds (1935) 1935 1950 1942-8
Tata Ordinaries (382) 382-8 385 383-8 384
Bombay Dyeings (1080) 1085 1090 1085
Tata Ordinary 384; Tata Deferred 1942/8; Indian Iron 32; Bombay Dyeing 1085; Century 381/4; Central India 299/6; Kohinoor 406/4; Associated Cement 140; Bombay Burma 535; Scindia Steam 22/2; Tata Hydro 181/4; Reserve Bank 105; Imperial Bank F P 1550; Central Bank 42/14; Bank of India 143/8; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 95/12.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 14	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian Stocks 3 per cent 1948	£88 1/2
Indian stocks 3 1/2 per cent 1931	
or later	£96
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£77 5/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£103 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£104 1/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 1/8
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£111
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£28 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	
(London Register)	£75
National Bank of India	£31 3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 14	
T T London on:-	
New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	160 1/2
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 15	
2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 96 1/4	
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 95/12	
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100/14	
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 99/4	
3 per cent 1963-65 Loan 95	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-4	
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan 108-11	
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104 10	
3 per cent War Bonds 101/1	
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113/8	
TAX FREE LOANS	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111/15	
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 115-6	
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125	
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1947 108-2	
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107-12	
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116	
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128	
6 per cent K P T 1956 128	

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 15

B C RATES:-

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 13th September
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 13th Sept.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 13th Sept.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months

NEW YORK:-

Bank's selling T T 332 3/4
Bank's buying T T 329 3/4
Bank's buying D D 328

JAPAN:-

Bank's selling T T 61 1/4 nominal.
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal

JAVA:-

Bank's selling D D 55 3/4

HONGKONG:-

Bank's selling D D 55 1/4

SHANGHAI:-

Bank's selling D D 52

SINGAPORE:-

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATES:-

Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 15th inst.
Shanghai London 0/3 17/32 15th inst.
New York London 4.03 1/2 14th inst.
London Java 7.58/62 14th inst.
London New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 14th inst.
London Switzerland 17.30/40 14th inst.
London Stockholm 16.85/95 14th inst.
London Japan 1/2 1/2 14th inst.
London Canada 4.43/47 14th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Quiet near

Steady forward.

Gold £8-8-0 14th inst.

Silver London Ready 23 1/2 14th inst.

Silver London Forward 23 7/16 14th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 13th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 14th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 14th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money.—Call amenable

4 months 1/2 per cent

6 months 3/4 per cent

Tone. Very easy

LONDON SEEDS

London, March 14

Wheat	Romario Santa Fe March/	
April	quoted	20/4 1/2
Wheat	Barietta Russo March/	
April	quoted	20/1 1/2
Wheat	South Australian March/	
April	quoted	26/6

Maharashtra Retains National Crown

SENSATIONAL CRICKET IN RANJI TROPHY AT MADRAS

By J. C. MAITRA

The final match in the Ranji Trophy Tournament between Maharashtra, the holders, and Madras will be long remembered for its sensational character. One can hardly imagine a set of first rate batsmen going down on a perfect wicket in the manner they did. What was the cause of it I can hardly fathom. Madras, the home team was favoured with the spin of the coin and having all conditions in their own favour they were expected to pile up a robust total. But they fell like nine pins to the bowling of Patwardhan, Jadhav and Sarawate and 8 wickets were down for a meagre 77.

CAUSE OF DEBACLE

It would be flattering the bowlers too much if we attribute to them destructive abilities which they really did not possess. What was it due to? It looked like a debacle which the Hindus faced in the year 1938 when the Muslims routed them for 69 in the first innings of the Pentangular final. But then the collapse was



Mr. M. S. Khambatkone, L.T.C., of Madhoojee Dharamsi Mfg. Co., Ltd., who won the first prize for the best essay in Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing Section awarded by the Panday Textile Trust, Bombay.

due to the wet wicket—a drying pitch on which C. K. Nayudu, the Hindu skipper risked to bat, was the Chepauk wicket watered the previous evening in a similar manner? Nobody has found that out!

WAS IT NERVES?

If it was not, the collapse was unaccountable. We can only put it down to the "nerves" which the batsmen might have been suffering from. But for the lucky ninth wicket partnership between M. J. Venkatesan (31) and B. S. Krishna Rao (29 not out), which raised the total to 136 Madras would have been dismissed for less than a hundred. The former was dropped twice in his daring career. The home team were all down for 145—a negligible score for a strong batting side like Maharashtra—a team which recorded the highest total in the Tournament, 798, only the other day at the expense of Northern India. Their smallest total this season was 518.

HAZARE'S HEROIC EFFORT

But the champions to the utter surprise of everybody, fared al-

most as badly as their rivals. Six of their most valuable wickets were skittled out for a paltry 90. Among the outgoing batsmen were the Great Deodhar and S. W. Sohoni. By this time all hopes of amassing a prodigious figure had evaporated. Now it was a question of outstripping the home collection any how. V. S. Hazare, who has risen to the occasion at several critical junctures before gave one of his most gallant performances and helped Maharashtra to compile the respectable total of 284 himself contributing a splendid 137 to it.

WHEN MADRAS LOST

It may not be one of his best efforts—marred as it was by two chances at 37 and 110. The fact, however, stands out prominently that but for his plucky and tenacious batting Maharashtra would have been in a precarious position indeed. It was solely due to him that they had a comfortable lead of 139 runs. And for this Maharashtra cannot be too grateful to him. These two lapses mentioned above practically cost Madras the match. If they had succeeded in dismissing Hazare at the first opportunity, the result of the match might have been different.

CREDITABLE BUT FRUITLESS

Nevertheless, it stands to the immense credit of the home team that they fought back courageously in the second innings and piled up the excellent total of 347 runs. Almost all their star batsmen gave a creditable account of themselves, A. G. Ram Singh topping the list with 71. With the exception of C. T. Sarawate, who displayed the fine analysis of 32.3 overs, 11 maidens, 83 runs and 6 wickets, none of the bowlers had any terrors for them. Were they able to muster the same amount of confidence in the early stages of the tournament they would not have been in that terrible plight.

SOHONI'S ACHIEVEMENTS

The task they set before the visitors for winning the match was not at all a difficult one. They made up 210 runs for the loss of 4 wickets only. To this Sohoni contributed a magnificent 104, and registered his 1,000 runs in the tournament. Deodhar was unlucky again to be out leg-before-wicket. He missed his four figure total by only 6 runs. The Maharashtra Captain and his men deserve to be heartily congratulated on their magnificent victory. It is all the more creditable because they have done so for the second year in succession, which Bombay alone has done before in the history of the tournament.

CREDIT TO DEODHAR

When the Tournament started last year, it was feared that Maharashtra would not be able to hold their own as they had lost two of their best men in J. Harris and K. M. Rangnekar who had transferred their allegiance to Sind and Bombay respectively. Later on, the combination was further weakened by the absence of K. V. Bhandarkar, their

wicket-keeper-batsman due to an injury. But the credit goes to their veteran skipper for building up a side which is able to stand up to any provincial combination in India. They are by no means a team of great stars, but a happy family each contributing his utmost to its success.

REGRETTABLE FEATURES

The only regrettable feature of the match was the walk-overs claimed by Gujarat and Northern India against two of the most formidable sides in the country, namely, Baroda and Southern Punjab. The trouble was over the venue. This robbed the tournament much of its interest and competitive value. Let us hope that this would be avoided in the future as far as possible. The tournament, I fear, has dragged on for a very long time—a period of four months. If the Board of Control for Cricket in India, can manage to shorten the period to a reasonable length and finish it by the end of December it is sure to enhance its interest.

EXCELLENT EXAMPLE

We have every reason to be gratified at the increasing support which the tournament is receiving at every centre. The final match created great enthusiasm in Madras so much so that the local Government declared one-day's holiday. If all the Provincial Governments and States were to support this National Competition in the manner the Madras Government did, it will not take the Ranji Trophy long to become the premier tournament in the country.

BOMBAY'S PART

It is sad to think that not a single match of this vital competition was played in this city last season. The only match in which Bombay was engaged was played off at Poona, when Maharashtra narrowly escaped defeat. The minds of our cricketing authorities are still rivetted on the communal tournament. They seem to be extremely reluctant to do away with it and substitute it by a healthier competition like the Zone Pentangular. Although the communal Pentangular proved a fiasco last year owing to the withdrawals of the Hindus, they are not willing to avoid the risk again.

I understand they are now trying to change the Constitution so that in the event of any of the Gymkhanas withdrawing, the Pentangular Committee will set up another body to sponsor a team from that community. That is to say, if the Hindu Gymkhana behaves again in the manner it did last year, the Pentangular Committee will ask another Hindu Institution to form their team. Already they have got hold up such a body to work up in case of eventualities. In fact the latter are being encouraged to hold themselves in readiness. The bitter pill administered to them last year has apparently goaded them to greater efforts. But I wonder if it will increase the goodwill among the various communities which it is supposed to create!



Mrs. Nirmala Bai Talwalkar who passed away recently was a veteran Congress worker. She had worked as a nurse in the Congress Free Hospital during 1930. She was also actively interested in the Literacy campaign in the city.

ART AND THE STATE

(Continued From Page 11)

will be interesting to note one of the forms which memorial schemes have been taking in America. The new building of New York's American Museum of Natural History has been designated as the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Wing. The memorial hall has murals depicting the events of Roosevelt's life. The final feature, which has been recently added to the Wing, is a sixteen feet high bronze statue portraying the president as a naturalist.

Art Also

The sympathies of America with England are not confined to the supply of war-materials only, but they extend to British art and artists. The American British Art Centre, which has been recently founded in New York, has opened a gallery and club rooms with the specific object of providing a meeting ground for the American and British Artists, holding exhibitions and granting relief from distress to British artists and their dependants.

Young Men's Parsi Assn. Journal To Issue Youth Welfare Number

It is proposed to issue a Special Parsi Youths Welfare Number of the Journal of the Y. M. P. A. by the end of April. Contributions are invited from Parsi Youths and their well-wishers, both in English and Gujarati, before 20th April. The Journal is an open forum for the expression of views of members of the Association, as well as of the public who may be interested in the welfare of Youths.

HEALTHY RECREATION FOR THE MASSES

(Continued From Page 5)

At the end of the procession "Hygeia" was seen seated on her car. After a round of the Kandivalli village, the procession rearranged itself for the "Health Flag-hoisting Ceremony" which was performed by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. The chief guest was received by the "Chief Hostess", who performed the flag salutation ceremony with an oath deserving special mention—We the inmates of Kandivalli Ashram swear on our honour to promote and propagate Health Service in our country to reach every one without distinction of caste and creed."

It was again Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who formally declared the Exhibition open. The collection which consisted of innumerable models, charts and specimens of handwork executed by the students of the Institute under the guidance of Prof. Kothiwale, was a source of real instruction on topics connected with Health and Physical Education.

Village Uplift

On the second day of the "Health Week", the whole student body and the members of the staff were seen with broomsticks, spades and shovels on their shoulders, marching towards the hamlets lying close to the Institute. The men made themselves busy in cleaning the surroundings of the villages and the women cleaned the inside of the houses. They also bathed the children and gave them a programme of entertainment which was enjoyed by all. One could see the expression of wonder and appreciation in the eyes of the villagers at the voluntary work undertaken by those, who till yesterday were seen moving down the street with handkerchiefs on their noses, as an indication that the site of the villages was unbearable. It was real education and meritorious service. The Institute now, encouraged with the results, means to make this programme a regular feature of their voluntary work.

The three days of the Week were marked with speeches of Mr. J. C. Maitra of the "Bombay Chronicle", Dr. Miss Saptarshi and Dr. Titus of the Tata Sociological Institute and each one of them fitted beautifully with the scheme.

Various schools and gymnasia were specially invited by the Institute to demonstrate physical activities during the Week. Performances of "Ghati-Lezim" by Kopardekar and his party, "lathi and phari-gadka" by Samarth Vyam Mandir, Dadar, "Mal-khamb" work by the children of King George School, Bombay, was really marvellous. It reflected on the popularity that the Physical Education is receiving in some of the schools of the Presidency.

Boxing, Lathi, Chhute and Phari-Gadka were the items of individual contests and hockey, football, Langdi and Netball matches on team basis.

Entertainment

The week consisted of a well distributed programme of recreation in the form of Health-Play songs, musical entertainment, folk dances and Camp-fire and was attended in large numbers, especially by visitors from Bombay. Demonstrations by the boys and girls of the Public School, Andheri, and New Era High School, Bombay, were well appreciated. It also attracted villagers from the nearby hamlets who have grown



Getting ready for the village uplift.



'Goph' demonstration by women students of the T. I. P. E.

friendly since the village uplift work. Prof. Barpute deserves special mention for the success of the whole programme of recreation.

On 23rd February, the final day of the Health Week, the students of the T. I. P. E. gave demonstrations in P. T. Goph, Ghati-Lezim, Garbee and various other items in front of a dis-

tinguished gathering of educationists. Mr. V. K. Kulkarni, Secretary of the Health Week, read the report and the Principal addressing the President, Mr. K. L. Punjabi, and Swami Kuvalayanandji, the Chairman of Board of Physical Education, gave his interesting reflections on the Health Week, and expressed satisfaction on the achievements.

Yes! he appeared to be very glad, since he has laid the foundation of ninety community centres. It is surely an indication of the dawn of a new era in education of the Province. Let it come sure and soon and let Principal Joseph, as Grand Custodian of the Kandivalli Ashram, flood the whole country with men and women of his stamp!

HE'S AS YOUNG AS THE YOUNGEST

because Father's got
'that Kruschen
feeling'



That's Father Kruschen—secretly envied by many a man 20 years younger! The children adore him. He's the best playmate they have. No game is too fast or too furious for Father Kruschen. How does he do it? If you ask Father, he will gladly tell you. "If you want to keep young," he will say, "do as I do—take Kruschen every morning!"

MINERAL SALTS THAT KEEP YOU YOUNG. Kruschen keeps you young, because every dose you take contains those vital mineral salts which Nature decrees as essential to good health. The 'little daily dose'

of Kruschen Salts gives your system a chance to maintain itself in good working order. When your system is doing its work properly, your bloodstream is cleansed of all impurities, and clean, healthy blood goes coursing through your veins, filling you with a feeling of youthfulness and energy—"that Kruschen feeling"! You say good-bye to headaches, constipation, rheumatism and other ailments which rob you of health and vigour.

READ THIS TRIBUTE TO KRUSCHEN FROM A MAN IN POONA WHO HAS REGAINED HIS YOUTH AND LOST HIS RHEUMATISM:

Rheumatism Conquered—Youth Renewed. "Every cold weather I used to have pains in my shoulders and could hardly use my arms. Five years ago, I tried Kruschen Salts, and after a week I felt great relief. At the end of a month, the pains disappeared completely. Moreover, I experienced a feeling of renewed youth and health within me. And this renewal was lasting, instead of being merely temporary, as one might have been tempted to think."—C.A., Poona.



YOU TOO CAN HAVE

THAT **Kruschen** FEELING



Tasteless in Tea

Poor Pappa'

(Continued From Page 4)

Yells, screams, whacks came from the back portion of the house. Omar, aged five, came running into the room closely followed by Firoz, aged seven. Away went the ink pot, papers, and the manuscript as both banged into the small writing table.

"Darling Pappa, darling Pappa, I skinned Firoz's marble," shrieked Mr. Omar.

"Didn't I return you three which I had skinned" indignantly retorted Firoz, as he made a grab at Omar who valiantly resisted any such attempt.

Firoz gave a box, Omar retaliated, the painted lips, short skirts, cocktails flew out of my brain.

"All right. Don't fight. Here is one anna each. Go and buy yourselves some more marbles."

Mollified they each regarded me gravely.

"Firoz, give me back that anna, you also, Omar" said my wife suddenly entering the room.

"You spoil the children and they only lose these marbles" and she hustled them out of the room both screaming at the top of their lungs, having forgotten all their marble on the floor. These Ayesha very quietly picked up and trotted off.

I gathered up my cocktails and painted lips once again proceeded with my article.

"These highly strung young women of modern times want their own latch keys. Gone are the days when you could quietly get them married to the son of your landlord to ensure your own property or to acquire land adjacent to your own."

"The young man of modern times" I continued "has to have his suits made at Ranken. He dances at Davicos; he buys socks at Lila Ram and pays five rupees for a small handkerchief. He has his shoes made by Hing Long Chu, the famous Chinese shoemaker to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."

Thus I wrote on stuffing cotton wool in my ears to shut out the loud screams of Firoz, and the haunting wails of Omar. Here I was getting on at last.

"The modern young man turns round to his mother and says 'I am only drawing five hundred a month. How can I give you twenty-five rupees per month

with all my expenses. The ten rupees I sent you from Sagar Peshwa should be enough for your dal and rice. You, of course, prefer the cheap khaddar."

When a young unmarried man talks like to his mother, I should like to say to him:

"Think you idiot, what your parents went through for you. They spent twenty thousand of their hard earned income for your education, you ungrateful wretch. They saved and pinched for you. If they had kept their money and their property, they would now be in comfort in their old age while you young scamp, would be a petty clerk of chaprassi instead of a grand civil servant, you—"

I read over the article, it sounded good. I felt as if it were myself who was the aged father, and that I was really saying all this to Firoz or Omar twenty years hence. The stuff was good. It had a ring of sincerity in it, and yet—

"Pappa" said Firoz entering "my school mistress says that if the fees are not paid to-day she will send me home."

The last twenty rupees are put in Mr. Firoz's pocket and the children trot off to school.

"Damn it all" I said to myself "the house seems too quiet. Its getting on my nerves."

"Finish your article" purred my wife, "you have peace and quiet at last."

"I have got used to working in a pandemonium. I can't progress in this unnatural quiet, and enlarge on the peccadillos of brainless women and peacock men. Anyhow the place looks as if a cyclone had struck it." I said determined to find fault with some thing. "I shall continue my article in the morning, Firoz-Omar, or no Firoz-Omar."

"You are perverse" said my wife.

I resented this for I saw a glimmer of truth in it.

"In health and in sickness, 'Till death do us part"

says a wife euphemistically at the marriage ceremony, but a father says it feelingly all his life.

"The children are apt in this weather to contract measles, small-pox, influenza and, of

course, cholera and plague" said my doctor friend cheerfully.

"I know them all" I said "I am a father".

"Oh, but you don't know anything about whooping cough. That is the most annoying" said my bachelor doctor friend smiling gleefully. How I longed to give a slap to that bald head.

"My dear fellow" I said grandly "you cannot teach me anything about 'dushandas', dil waters, teething syrups and how to put a baby to sleep. Your knowledge is all theoretical while mine is practical. I have burned the midnight oil, paced up and down the room all night, rattled the door handles, thumped at the windows and the doors. I have sung songs that would have made Caruso turn in his grave. I know what I am talking about."

But just to prove that man is vain, all the four of them started a judicious combination of various maladies.

"Ha ha" said my doctor friend. "How about your midnight oil." He jeered at me as he thumped the chest of Mr. Firoz, and pressed the tummy of Mr. Omar, and asked Ayesha to misbehave with her tongue.

"Nothing much to worry about" he said maliciously, looking at my haggard face and eyes ringed by two sleepless nights.

"A stiff dose of castor oil will put them all right."

"Is it sweet" asked Omar. He did not mind medicines if they were sweet.

"I like red medicine" said Firoz. "Is castor oil red?"

"Oh it is most delicious" lied the doctor shamelessly, as he departed with his hand-bag.

"I don't think it is sweet" wisely said Omar as I poured out a large spoonful for him.

"It's lovely, I said."

"You drink it first, Pappa" said H's Serene Highness.

Perforce I obliged him.

Omar drank his bitter medicine but gave no indication of its taste as it was the turn of Firoz next. In such matters Firoz has learnt to follow the wise Omar. He and Ayesha in their turn made the same request, "Pappa, you drink first." So three large doses of castor oil played havoc with my stomach and kept me in bed for a couple of days.

And then it is so difficult to buy all things in four, four pairs of shoes, four pairs of socks, four hats, four everything. They must also be of the same kind.

"I want a green coat".

"Me too".

"Me too".

"Me too".

Determined one day to give them the slip, I tried to go out to the bazaar alone. After all a man must sometimes look decent. My wife had made out a long list of things which the poor father required, got him dressed and ready, while the children were out playing. I had not gone more than a couple of hundred yards, when I heard shouts from behind as if a whole regiment were in pursuit.

"Go back you Devils" I shouted. Firoz looked glum. Omar smiled cheerfully as was his wont, while two fat tears appeared in Ayesha's eyes.

A couple of smart women stopped and looked daggers at the cruel father, while the rickshaw coolies salaamed and looked sympathetically at the children. An old man said loudly to his friend "Some people don't deserve to have children."

I was abashed, and immediately made my peace with the children, and took them along.

Result—

A motor car for Firoz,

An aeroplane for Omar,

And a wretchedly expensive doll for Ayesha,

And for POOR PAPP—

NOTHING AT ALL!!

THE SALVATION ARMY

(Continued from Page 3)

dismal waste ground three quarters of a century ago.

It would be difficult to find an organisation of quite so universal a character as the Salvation Army.

Uphill Fight

In war-time England the "Army" is everywhere. Hostels are in every large city; buffets at most of the big railway stations. Some of the last civilians to return from the battle areas after the collapse of France were Salvation Army voluntary workers. Several were killed, not a few are missing. As in the last war, the "Salvation Army" huts behind the lines were a Godsend to weary soldiers temporarily withdrawn from the firing line.

Like so many other great social and semi-religious movements it had to fight for its position and recognition against public contempt.

The Army began at a time when British industrial development was bringing great wealth to England, but in spite of the outward wealth and evident luxury to be seen in late Victorian England, there were conditions of poverty in the big cities that were deplorable.

It was to combat this menace to good and decent living that William Booth and his talented wife set out on their mission of preaching and charity. The leader and a few faithful followers and converts astonished the world by holding meetings in public houses and prisons. Then they extended their activities to factories and workshops. Finally, they startled a rather prim society by taking theatres and music halls on a Sunday and carrying on their evangelical mission.

In the end the movement was able to establish its influence in many parts and extend its activities to neighbouring countries.

Street Corner Meetings

Then it took on its most characteristic form of the street corner meeting with much singing, the playing of bands, extempore addresses, often in the crudest form of public oration, the rattling of tin-bourines and the inevitable collection of money thrown on the big drum set in the middle of the circle of worshippers.

For thirty years William Booth had to fight the uphill fight, but in the end his sincerity won through and no one was surprised when the General was invited personally by King Edward VII to attend in a prominent place at the Coronation in Westminster Abbey in 1902. In his closing years, when Booth travelled to all parts of the world, his progress was in the nature of a popular triumph.

It was thought by many that the confusion of the last great war would have resulted in a serious setback to this great evangelical movement. The contrary was the case.

In South America since 1910 new posts have been established in Cuba, Honduras, Chile, Brazil and Bolivia. One comes across evidence of new activity in China and Burma. There is a virile movement in modern Hungary. In Africa one comes across the famous flag of the Salvationists—not to mention their brass bands—in Nigeria Kenya Colony and the Gold Coast. Be it remembered, too that the Salvation Army was a very considerable force in pre-Nazi Germany where it is still carrying on despite difficulties.

Creed no matter, this great work goes on unceasingly for the alleviation of distress and the bringing of new hope to the poor and unfortunate.

PHOSFERINE FOR QUICK ENERGY



PHOSFERINE benefits my husband when he has made undue calls on his reserves of physical and mental energy. You too, can benefit at once. PHOSFERINE puts back what you have taken out of yourself—strength, energy and vitality.

Take 2 Tablets or 10 drops. Get a supply today.

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Depression Brain Fag Influenza Anemia
Headache Neuralgia Rheumatism Debility
Indigestion Sleeplessness Sciatica Neurasthenia

If your dealer cannot supply you, write to

Symonds & Co., Post Box 912, Bombay. Rs. 1/- for No. 1 size; Rs. 2/- for No. 2 size and Rs. 3/- for No. 3 size post free. Liquid or Tablets.



Shrimati Monghiben Badheka, who entertained the Balkan-j-i-Bari children with songs and stories on Sunday, March 2.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

WHEN anybody asks you, 'How are you?' or 'How do you do?'—you generally reply, 'I am quite well, thank you', or just 'O.K.'

Supposing, however, that you were suffering from cold or fever or head-ache—or going to the extreme, supposing you were actually in the sick-bed, still you say you are all right when a question is put to you about your health: Don't you?

Does that mean that you are speaking a lie?

* * * *

World Is Full Of Worries

FROM a child right up to a grown up person, everybody in the world has his worries—may be they are small worries, or perhaps they are big worries. None, nevertheless, is without one or the other worry, whatever it may be.

If a little girl requires a toy and does not get it, she worries. If a little boy wants to go to cinema and cannot get the permission, he worries. If a student has to appear for his examination, that worries him. Similarly the grown-ups—the rich and the poor alike—all have their own worries.

Now 'small' and 'big' are relative terms, also in the case of worries, as in every other case. Getting a toy may be 'trash nothing' to worry about for one girl, still it may be 'the loss of a treasure'—the only thing to worry about for the other. So smallness and bigness of worries may be judged differently in individual cases.

But one or the other worry everyone has.

* * * *

Bringing About Happiness

SUPPOSING some one asked you, 'How do you feel?'—Will you say that you have been worrying about something? Perhaps not. You don't want to spoil the other-



FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-j-i-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

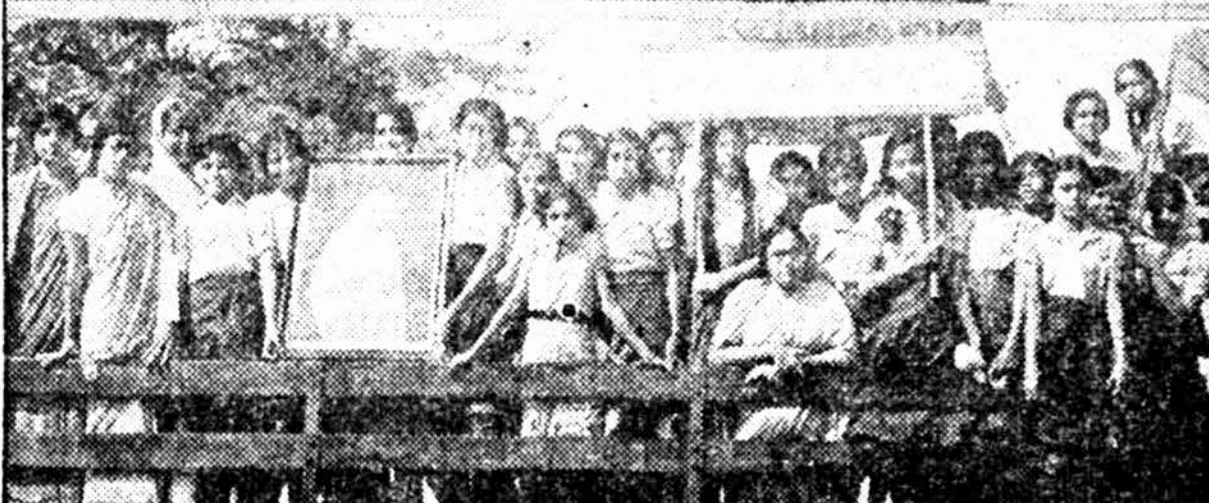
NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

AGE..... BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.



Karachi Balkan-j-i-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association is going stronger and stronger in its activities week by week. It has extended an invitation to Bombay children to visit them. The trip may be arranged in May: Which boys and girls will join?



A group photo taken on the occasion of Shrimati Monghiben's visit to Khar Balkan-j-i-Bari. Amongst the workers seated with her in the middle row are: Shri Prabhubhai, Shri Harjivanbhai, Shrimati Sarlaben Nanavaty, Shri Naik, Shrimati Dhanuben and Shri Indra Vasavada, Offg. General Secretary



This is a kind of maze, and if you use a thick, blue pencil for tracing it round, you will find that you have a very pretty picture of a girl: Can you say to which nationality she belongs?

wise cheerful atmosphere by bringing out your grouses! The world is so big, your worries are practically nothing when compared to the great worries there are in it. So you just say, 'I am happy!'

If you don't say so, perhaps you make a bad impression on the others' mind. You try to keep smiling therefore, and just 'laugh away your sorrows.' Thus you do not increase the worries of your friend by allowing him to think of your worries in addition to his. The atmosphere is normal, and everything goes on apparently well. Your friend is 'happy' and you are 'happy.'

The question however is: By saying that you are happy, have you deceived your friend, or even yourself?

* * * *

Trying To Be Out-spoken

SO far as I am concerned, whenever any intimate friend asks me how I am, I have made it a habit of replying: "I am well and happy always!"

The other day my sister told me that it was a "stunt" on my part to say so. "Are you really well and happy always?" She asked. "I dare say not," she continued, "And if not, why do you profess a thing like that? Certainly, that's a stunt of yours!"

I was taken aback, but I was calm. I offered an explanation that by saying so, I meant that I was trying to be happy. And she retorted: "What is the word 'trying' for them in the English Dictionary? Why do you not use it? Why do you not say you were trying to be 'well and happy always?'—certainly, that's a stunt of yours!" she repeated.

And she said, she was the only person who dared to tell me that frankly and openly. She put me a straight question: "Can anyone say to you that as I am saying?"

* * * *

"Swinging The Rope"

FOR this a rope several yards long is needed with a small weight like a cotton reel, tied securely to one end.

The leader stands in the middle of the floor, holding the other end of the rope, while the rest of the players form a circle round him.

He then turns the rope round in a circle, an inch or two from the floor.

As the weight reaches each player, he has to jump in order to clear it.

If it gets twisted round anyone's ankle or a player stops it in any way, he is out of the game.

The leader may raise the rope higher after a few turns in order to make it more difficult.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

A Page For Women

Prospective Mother-in-Law Disturbs A Bride-Elect

(BY REGINE.)

Dear Regine:
I am in love with Rusi and Rusi is in love with me. But I have (prospective) mother-in-law trouble and I don't know what to do. Rusi's mother is under the impression that Rusi is in knee pants and that I am a bold, bad siren who is seducing her son. Rusi is the wage earner in his own family, his father being one of those people who retire at the age of thirty with five rupees in the bank. Rusi has gradually worked himself up to being one of the most popular and successful members of the family.

But his mother, who really did very little to either encourage or inspire him—now takes all the credit for his achievements and still speaks of him as though he were on liquids and hadn't yet attained the dignity of a soft diet.

Rusi wants me to marry him, but this means, marrying the old battle-axe also. And I don't see how I am going to stand her day in, day out, month in, month out. She will live with us I know, and I just can't take it.

Shall I break my engagement? Rusi loves me and I love him... but there's no use getting married if I have to put up with her peculiarities. Don't you agree with me? —

FRENCH.

* * *
It would be hard to agree with you without knowing more about Rusi's mother. Because from what little you have said, she doesn't seem like a bad sort at all. You say Rusi has worked himself up to one of the most successful men. And you don't feel that his mother has anything to do with his success. Obviously, my dear... you don't have the faintest notion of what maternity entails, or why some men are successes and

others failures.

Apparently Rusi's father is a ne'er-do-well, or just an impractical person who has permitted his wife to carry the burden of them both and of their child.

Naturally Rusi's mother feels closer to him than does a woman whose husband is hitting on all twelve. Rusi probably has been her confidant and her provider for so many years that she is bound to him by all sorts of ties.

Although you consider her an interloper, she probably resents you twice as much. Particularly because she must know, way down deep, that he is entitled to marriage and a home of his own.

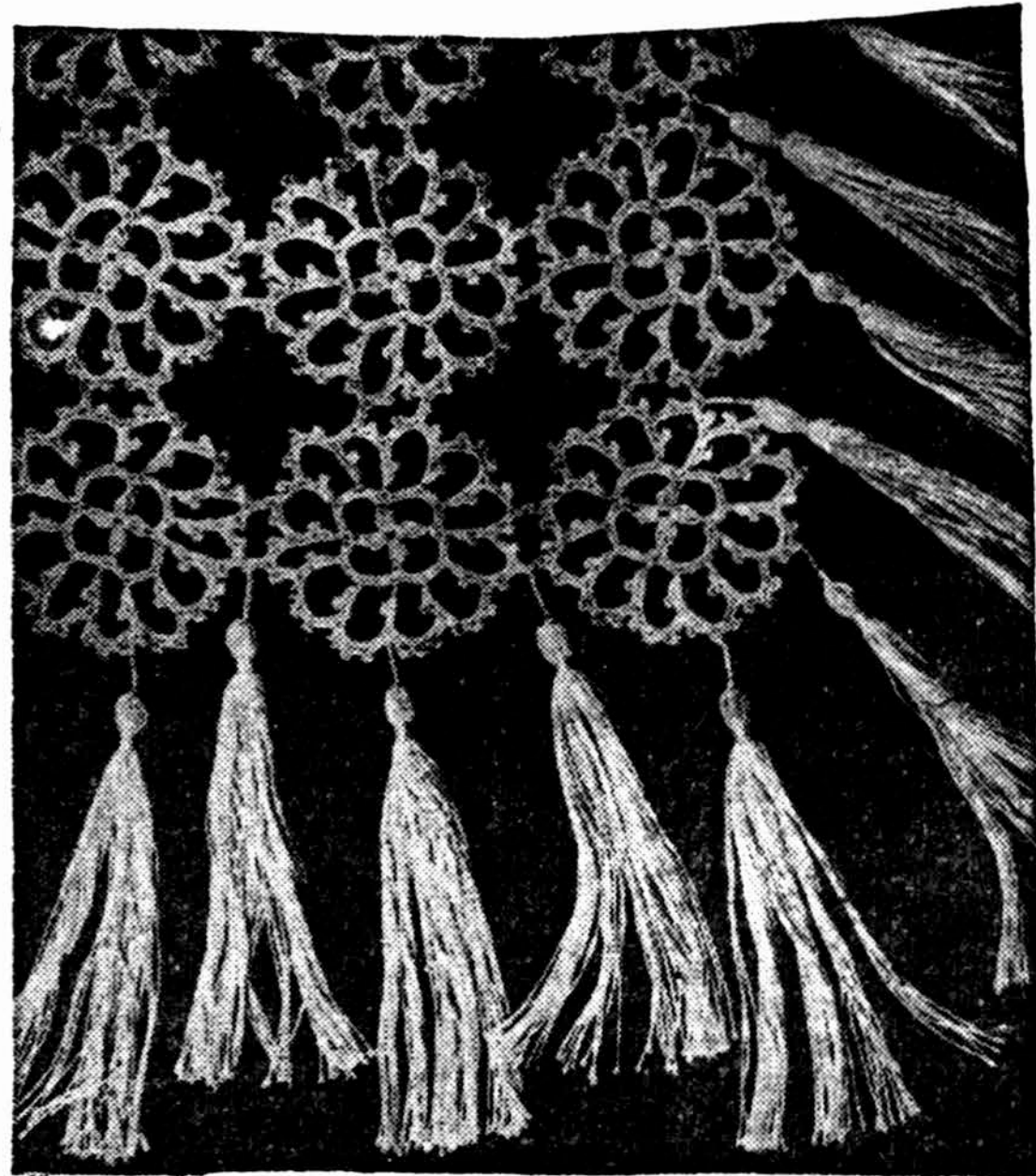
Go to her and try to be her friend. Tell her you understand how she feels about Rusi... but you want her to know she is not losing a son, but gaining a daughter. Perhaps it will be necessary for her to move into smaller quarters... but you can smooth this over by telling her how much easier it will be for her to take care of just Rusi's father and herself in a smaller place.

Then...make up your mind to economize, so that Rusi will not feel the double burden too much. You are pretty fortunate, you know, in that Rusi is successful. Because I think this arrangement can work out provided you persuade Rusi's mother that Rusi and you cannot be happy without each other...and that he wants to provide for her as always. If she says anything about living together, just say simply, "There never was a house big enough for two adult women. You have your way, mother...and I want to learn to do things my way."

Be gracious to her. I think it will pay you dividends in Rusi's appreciation.

(COPYRIGHT.)

CROCHETED MOTIF



IT IS more interesting and less like work to make small motifs. You can pick up your work while there is only a moment to spare and before you realize that you have done anything, you will be pleasantly surprised at the result. Each motif measures 3 inches in diameter and can be crocheted into everything for the home.

TACKLING INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Operation On Muscles Expected To Yield Better Results

A new surgical operation to rebuild muscles in infantile paralysis, which has succeeded for some but not all children is reported to-day to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc. The Foundation recently held a two-day meeting with some of the most eminent physicians in the United States reporting numerous steps to take some of the paralysis out of this misfortune.

The new operation is based on a discovery that in some cases muscles were crippled because layers of fatty, diseased tissue were sandwiched with good strips of muscle, writes Mr. Howard W. Blakeslee, (Associated Press Science Editor) in "The Gazette", Montreal. The fatty stuff refused to contract.

Dr. Herbert E. Tipps, and associates, of the Crippled Children's Hospital, Marlin, Texas, devised an operation to remedy this in two ways. One is to dissect out the useless, fatty strips. The other is to replace them where necessary with a sort of weaving made from strips of tendon. These new strips are inlaid in the muscle, and sewed into good muscle both above and below the paralyzed muscle.

Twelve operations were tried. Six succeeded. Dr. Hipps said it appears possible that better results can be obtained.

Striking improvement in recovery of damaged muscles by almost immediate, strict rest after the disease was reported by Dr. George E. Bennett and Dr. Raymond E. Lenhard, of the Children's Hospital School, Baltimore.

With this early rest 97 per cent. of the cases showed muscular improvement, against almost no improvement when the rest treatment was delayed five or six

months.

With early rest, children reached their maximum recovery in 18 months. Best recoveries were in the ages 16 to 20. Over 21 there was less recovery from rest than in any other group. Both sexes reacted equally well to rest.

Curvature of the spine develops most frequently where there is lack of early absolute recumbency. This was reported by Dr. Paul C. Colonna and associates of the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine. They found spinal curvature in 29 per cent. of 598 Oklahoma cases and said they would extend this study to the 1,500 estimated paralyzed persons in that state.

Even spinal curvature is unlikely to interfere with women paralysis victims having children. Women need not worry that infantile paralysis precludes normal pregnancy and delivery, said a report by Dr. Samuel Kleinberg and Dr. Thomas Horowitz of New York. This was based on 101 women, 79 per cent. of whom have spinal curvatures.



First Cat: "Why get so worried when young Joe gets near the water?"

Second ditto: "I can't help myself, my dear. He's already lost eight lives."

WHEN MERE WATER
CEASES TO QUENCH YOUR THIRST
OR PLEASE YOUR PALATE

B. C. P. W.

FRUIT SYRUPS

LEMON: BANANA: ORANGE
ROSE: CREAM VANILLA
STRAWBERRY: RASPBERRY, etc.
WILL MAKE DELICIOUS AND COOLING DRINKS



BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL
Works, Ltd.

CALCUTTA : : : : : BOMBAY.

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Stamp Collectors' Corner



Politics makes strange bed-fellows, and it also frequently makes strange heroes. The despot of to-day may be the idol of tomorrow, while current honours are heaped upon yesterday's Public Enemy Number 1. Not the least of these paradoxes is the honour and reverence being accorded in Rumania to the memory of a man, who was assassinated as a traitor two years ago. This is Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, who is portrayed on Rumania's most recent postage stamp, a commemorative item with a value of 30 lei plus 7 lei, printed in green.

The cycle of murder and bloodshed that is recalled by this stamp, began on November 30th, 1938, when Codreanu, who had been tried and sentenced for treason, was executed together with thirteen members of the Iron Guard which he had founded. On November 27th of 1940, following the recent change of regime in Rumania, a group of Iron Guardists set out to avenge the death of their founder. Their accomplishments along this line are quite familiar to any newspaper reader and need not be rehearsed here. A magnificent state funeral was provided for Codreanu, whose body was carried in a gold, ox-drawn casket to a new tomb. Then followed the stamp as another honour.

Commemoratives From Mozambique

The Portuguese colony of Mozambique is marking the three hundredth anniversary of its founding with a six value pictorial stamp set in the following values: 40 centavos, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, and 1 escudo.

Colourful Set From Russia

The Soviet Union, always to the fore when it comes to the issuance of unusual stamp sets, has contributed one of the most colourful releases ever to appear. The stamps are printed by a new colour process which permits the reproduction of more natural, and more varied colourings, than has been possible heretofore. The stamps were announced by the Soviet Government sometime ago, with descriptive notices extolling the new printing methods. The stamps well justify their advance publicity, and will undoubtedly prove very popular, particularly with the young collector who is apt to be especially colour-minded.

The stamps were issued to mark the opening, in September, of the Union Agricultural Fair, and each of the seventeen values pictures a pavilion at the Fair, in its natural colours. Each pavilion, in turn, represents a state or province of the Soviet Union, and the arrangement is as follows: 10 kopecs—Volga provinces; 15 kopecs—Far East; 30k—North East; 30k—Three Central Regions; 30k—Ukraine; 30k—Byelorussia; 30k—

Rumania's Current Hero

(By Muriel Nissen)

Azerbaijan; 30k—Georgia; 30k—Armenia; 30k—Uzbek; 30k—Turkmen; 30k—Tadjik; 30k—Kirghiz; 30k—Kashk; 30k—Karelian-Finland; 50k—Main Pavilion; 60k—Mechanization Pavilion, and Statue of Stalin.

Slight Changes From Fiji

Four stamps, recently released from Fiji, represent slight changes over the same four values in the 1938 regular postage series. The alterations in each case consist of a change in shade or a slight modification of the design. Values received are: 1-1/2p rose-carmine; 2p green and orange brown; 5p red and green; 6p black.

Brief Items

A postage—due set of five values is shortly to be released by Yugoslavia.

The annual semi-postal set from Belgium is reported to be in preparation with a design showing Queen-mother Elizabeth, and the three children of King Leopold.

A colour change from Bermuda is announced, with the 2p stamp of the 1936 series, picturing a yacht, now appearing in red and blue instead of black and turquoise.

Promised from Chile is a set to

commemorate the founding of Santiago, the capital city, four centuries ago.

Another colour change is announced, this one from Denmark where the 20 ore gray, in the "ancient caraval" design, is now issued in carmine.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp carries a scene showing a nurse weighing a native child?
2. The picking of limes provides the motif for what adhesive?
3. On what stamp does a Statue of Pan appear?
4. Who was "John the Blind", and what postage paper honours him?
5. A residence known as "The Hermitage" is shown on what stamp, and who was the famous man who lived there?
6. What stamp design features a display of fireworks?
7. Florence Nightingale has been portrayed on what postage stamp?
8. Could you identify a "cheetah" if you saw one, and do you know what stamp identifies it for you?
9. A group of children playing in the snow may be seen on what adhesive?
10. What stamp carries the picture of a ribbon fish?



Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Laja Waterfall is in Chile, and appears on a postage stamp issued by the "Shoestring Republic" in 1938.
2. In 1937 Danzig released a stamp picturing the Weathervane atop the Town Hall.
3. The State Chariot of the Maharajah of Travancore is pictured on a stamp of 1931 issued by the Indian state to commemorate the investiture of His Highness with full reigning powers.
4. Luxembourg, in 1934, issued a stamp picturing the "Gate of Three Towers", erected in 1050 A. D.
5. A group of young inventors may be seen with their work, on a 1938 Russian stamp.

(COPYRIGHT.)

Do you know —

1. Bugs can come into perfectly clean homes from neighboring houses—and that they have been known to spread contagious diseases in this way?

2. Even if only a few ants find their way to your food supply, you will soon be over-run with these pests—because the whole colony of ants is quickly notified and comes swarming into your home?



Kill ants and bugs with FLIT



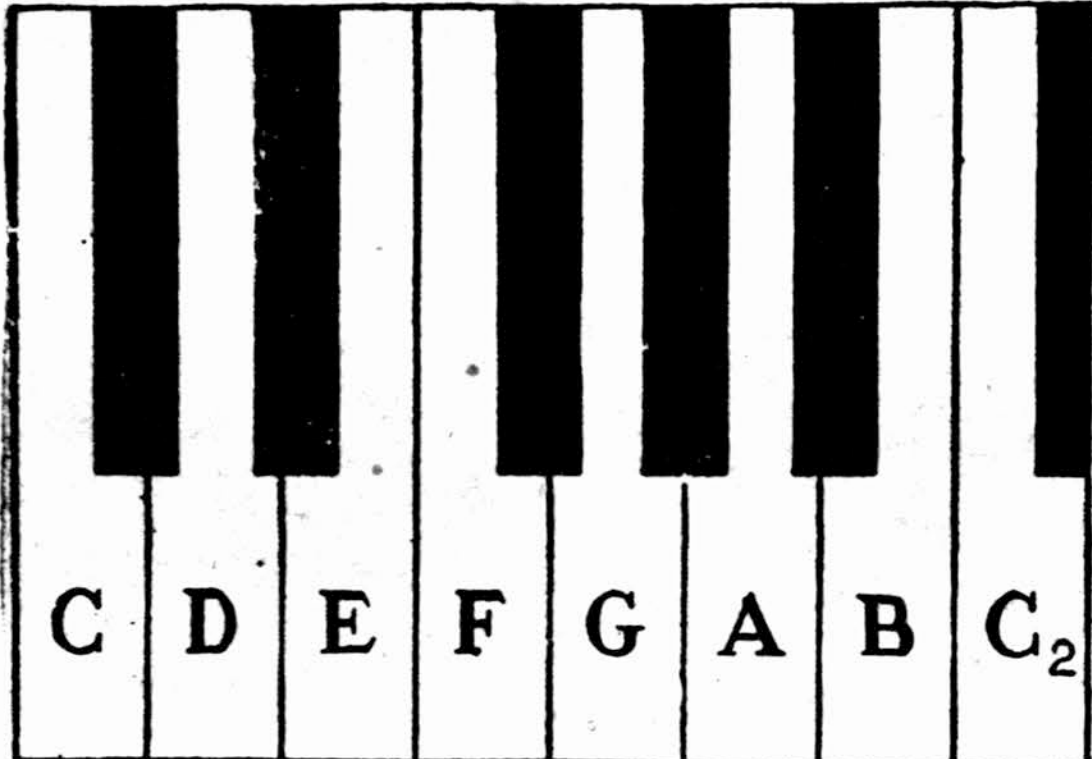
Safeguard the cleanliness and comfort of your home. Insist on Flit to kill ants, bugs, and other crawling insects. Substitutes are often worthless—sometimes even dangerous—and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band. Flit spray will not stain.

Refuse substitutes for Flit. If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit.

Be sure you get **FLIT**

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

puzzles and pastimes



WHAT IS THIS TUNE?

HERE is your piano lesson for today. The above drawing has keys in similar positions to the real piano keyboard. Put this keyboard before you at the piano and play the notes as lettered below. You should be able to recognize the tune almost at once. What is it?

E—D—C—E—D—C—C2—A—C2—G—E—C—D
 E—D—C—E—D—C—C2—A—C2—G—E—C—D—D—C
 (Repeat) Then Play:
 B—C2—D2—G—G—A—G—C2—C2—A—F—A—G
 C—D—C—E—D—C—C2—A—C2—G—E—C—D—D—C



Scrambled Animals

CAN you correctly combine these parts of words to form the 2 syllable names of 10 animals, and place them in the small boxes above the giraffe?

TRY THIS ON DAD

UNDERTAKE to show Dad something you never saw before, he never saw before, and which, after you both have examined it, will never be seen by anyone again.

MIDDLE LETTER

WHAT is the middle letter of the A, B, C's?

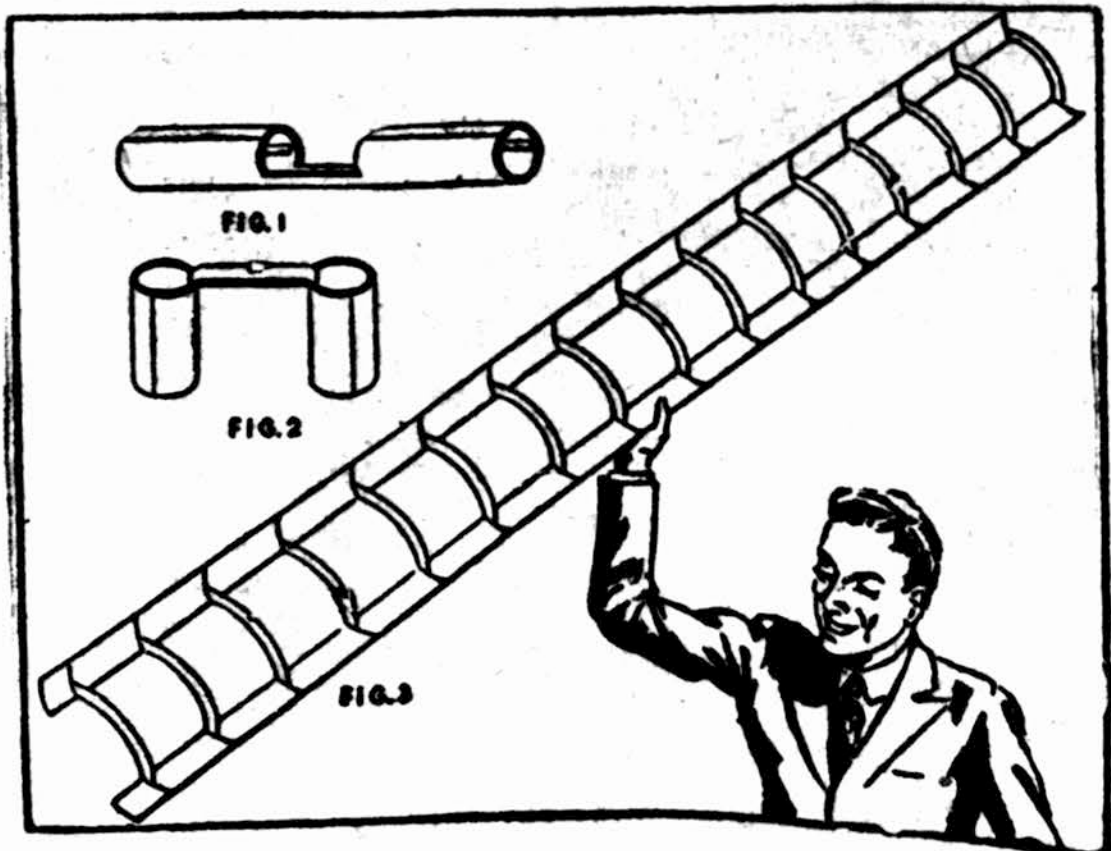
Making a Jacob's Ladder

ONE of the most spectacular feats of paper tearing, the making of a Jacob's Ladder, is really easily accomplished.

Practice with old newspapers which are cut into strips about eighteen inches wide and have the greatest possible length. At one of the narrow ends, fold a half inch hem, around which the rest of the paper strip is to be very loosely rolled into a tube having an open core of about two inches. When this strip is rolled up to about six inches from the end, the beginning of another strip may be inserted and rolled around the first tube.

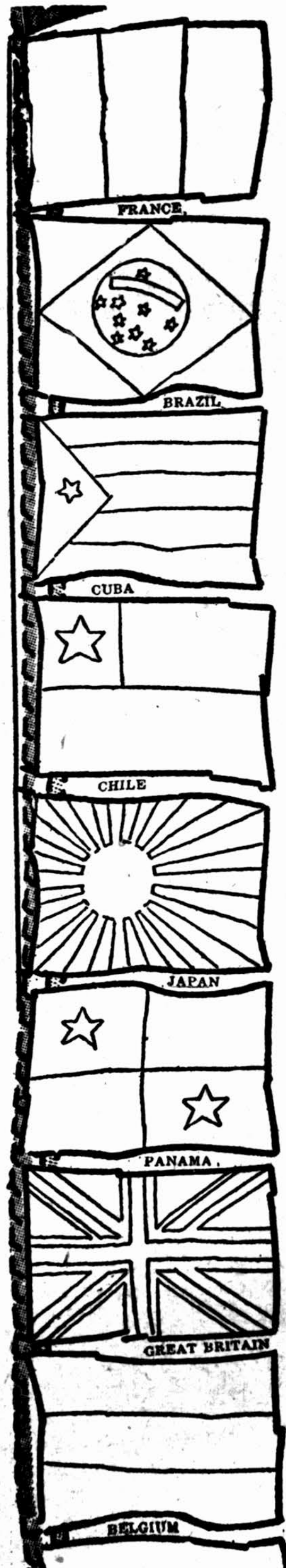
When the tube is completed, an

elastic band around each end will hold it together. About six inches from one end, tear through the roll about two-thirds of the way and then tear through similarly at about six inches from the other end. The section between these two tears is next completely torn away (Fig. One). The ends are next bent downward (Fig. Two). Now hold the two ends in the left hand and with the right hand take hold of the hem within each core and carefully draw them out alternately in spiral fashion, first a little of one and then the other and repeat carefully until the ladder reaches its greatest possible length.



EYE Q

CAN YOU COLOUR THESE FLAGS CORRECTLY?



Tricks With Figures

1—Write four nines so that they will equal 100.

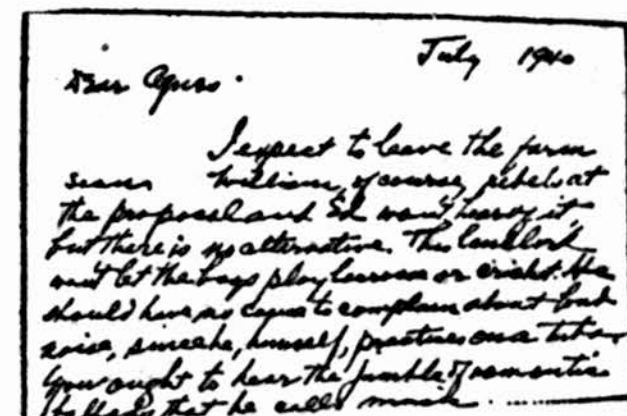
2—Make a cross consisting of the figures 1 to 9 so that the vertical column and the horizontal line will both total the same amount.

3—Write an even number, using only odd digits.

4—Express 24 with three equal figures other than 8.

5—Write down the nine digits in such a way that when the first three are subtracted from the last three, the product will be the middle three.

Poser for the Censor



SUPPOSE the above letter was one of the first you opened in your new position of censor at the quaint seaboard city of Ceebanc. Ceebanc is of great strategic importance to an invading force; so important, in fact, that the war department is certain the enemy will attempt to seize the seaport by trickery. Bearing these facts in mind, would you pass the letter? The complete letter follows:

July, 1940

Dear Agnes:

I expect to leave the farm soon. William, of course, rebels at the proposal and Ed won't hear of it, but there is no alternative. This landlord won't let the boys play lacrosse or cricket. He should have no cause to complain about loud noise, since he, himself, practices on a tuba. You ought to hear the jumble of romantic ballads that he calls music.

Fortunately, we can leave so mean a landlord, as the flat I mentioned in my last letter is now vacant. Ed will be foreman of his department in a few weeks and with the increased salary, we can buy screens and awnings for our new apartment.

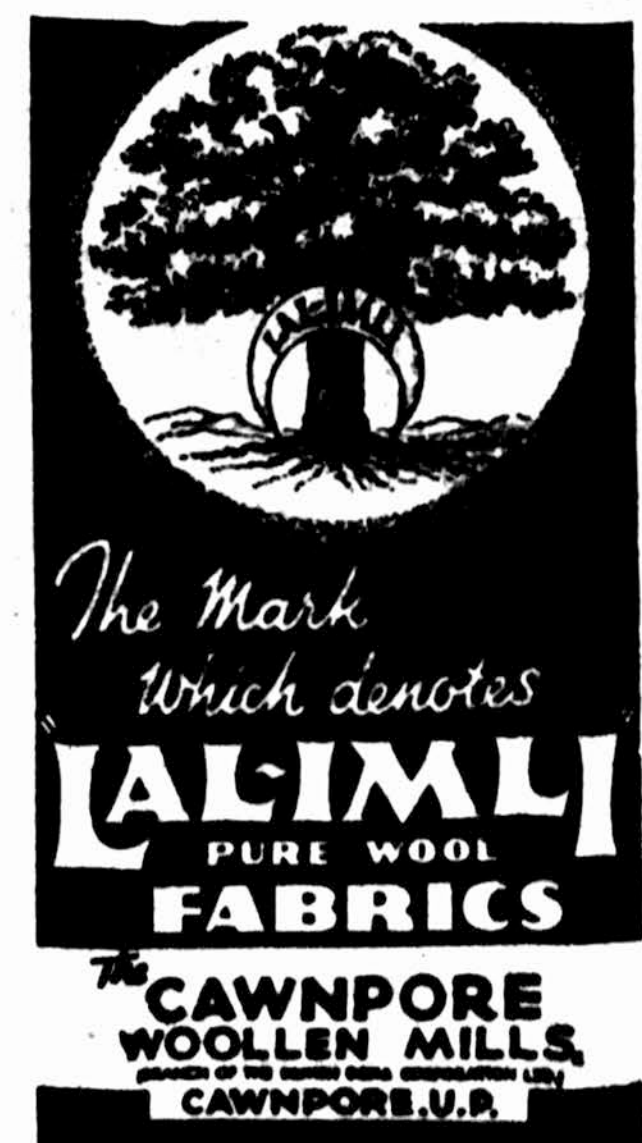
Love to all, Jane.

See if you can discover a secret message hidden in the words of the letter. The words in this message form parts of words in the epistle, or are made up of the final and initial letters of successive words.

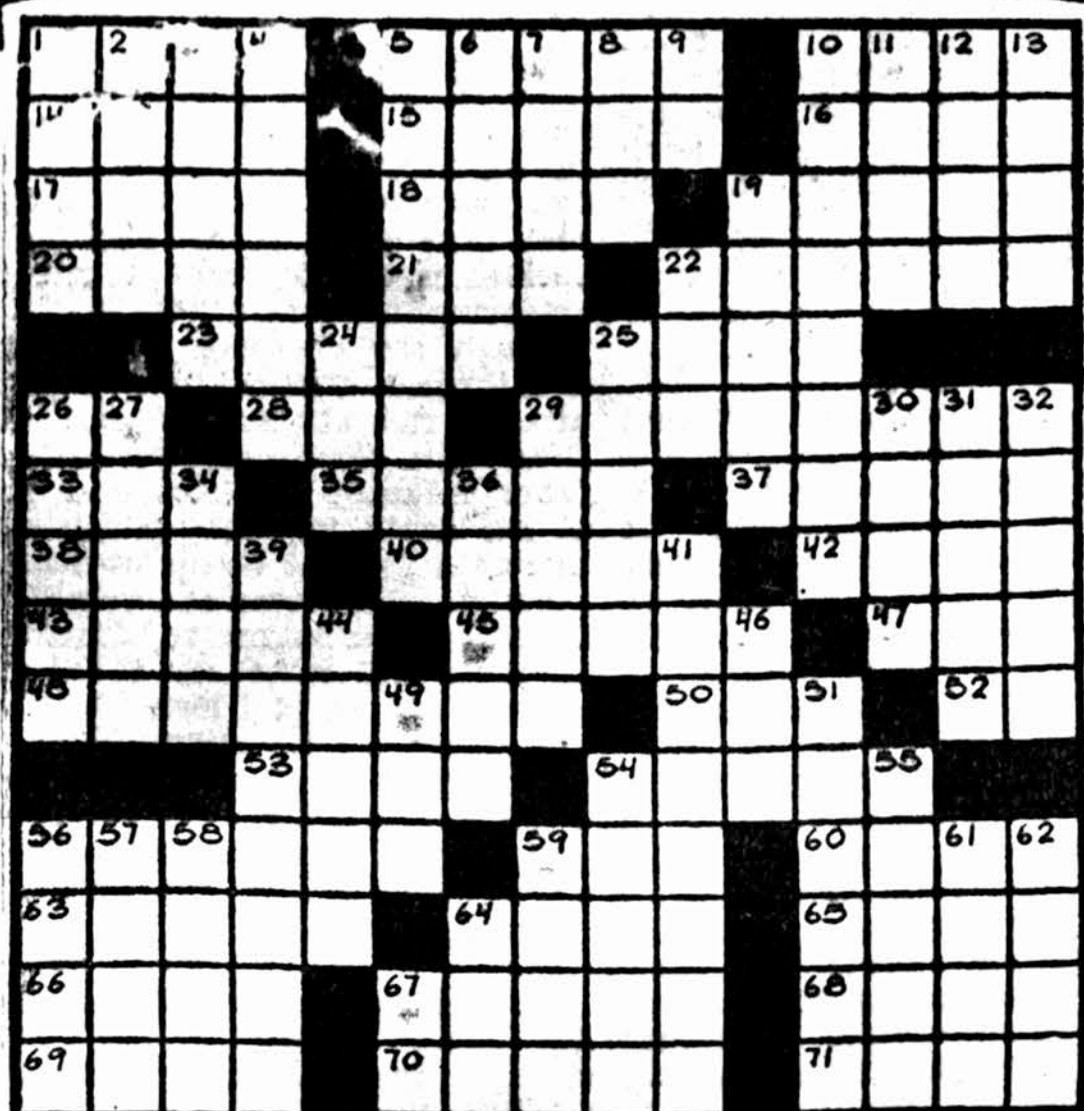
HOW'S YOUR EYE Q on the national flags of the world? The name of each nation is given below its flag. Do you know the colours of these flags, and the position of each colour? Children's crayons can be used to colour the flags.

(For Solutions See

Page 39)



CROSS-QUIZ PUZZLE



- HORIZONTAL**
- 1—Street urchin
 - 5—Indian
 - 10—Member of a European race
 - 14—Fabric
 - 15—Crest of a mountain range
 - 16—Medley
 - 17—Cuckoos
 - 18—Frees from
 - 19—Backbone
 - 20—Who received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1912?
 - 21—English river
 - 22—Cuts of meat
 - 23—Observes
 - 25—Flesh of calf
 - 26—Japanese measure
 - 28—Woman under religious vows
 - 29—Takes back
 - 33—Insect
 - 35—More evil
 - 37—Breathe noisily
 - 38—Prickly envelopes
 - 40—Scrutinizes
 - 42—Means of entrance
 - 43—Doury Bible name
 - 45—Plane surfaces
 - 47—Pull
 - 48—Members of a military order
 - 50—Subject to pressure and friction
 - 52—Symbol for tellurium
 - 53—Comfort
 - 54—Commonplace
 - 56—Begins
 - 59—Latvian coin
 - 60—Meadows
 - 63—What is the capital of Tunisia?
 - 64—Member of a warlike Mohammedan tribe
 - 65—What island forms one colony with Lombok?
 - 66—Preposition
 - 67—What did Gog rule?
 - 68—Ridges
 - 69—Beverage
 - 70—Sphere of action
 - 71—Sweetsop
- VERTICAL**
- 1—Winged
 - 2—City in Nevada
 - 3—Negative ion
 - 4—In what city is the "Cradle of Liberty"?
 - 6—Who discovered the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River?
 - 6—What constellation is between Pices and Taurus?
 - 7—Counsel
 - 8—Possessive pronoun
 - 9—Have existence
 - 10—What recent senator from N. Y. was a physician?
 - 11—Pen name of Charles Lamb
 - 12—Single ring of r chair
 - 13—Digits
 - 19—Heavenly bodies
 - 22—Place
 - 24—Wooden vessel
 - 25—Who wrote "Michael Strogoff"?
 - 26—What is the seat of the native government of Morocco?
 - 27—Harden

EDUCATION IN JAPAN

(Continued from Page 7)

are simplified for graduates of first ranking institutions, for big firms apply to the schools for young men. Examinations are given before graduation for business positions. Since the present Sino-Japanese war began there has been such a need especially for men trained in technical fields, that nearly all graduates have jobs arranged for before their final examinations.

Even more important to-day than basic education in Japan is the personality and ideological training which reaches students under the supervision of the Department of Education. Beginning with the moral lectures which they receive from the first grade the field has now been extended to include Japanese culture and

polity. In fact, there is so much stress on things Japanese that an average Japanese, though well educated, knows practically nothing about anything not related to Japan.

The Japanese mind which opened itself to the world in 1868 after 400 years of introversion is again turned inward. This is especially so since 1937. The war has let forth all the latent reactionary forces. Western culture, other than medicine and science, is condemned openly. European painting, dancing, ways of thought and social customs are castigated. Ballroom dancing has been made illegal.

The morals of the masses are supervised by the police but the Department of Education is also busy. There are Prefectural Institutes for National Culture and Thought Guidance. The Department provides for a council whose function it is to develop the teaching and training in schools of national culture. In 1932 the Governmental Research Institute of National Culture was established under the personal direction of the Minister of Education. Its purpose is "to further the national culture and create a new needed culture." It collects data and trains teachers. These teachers now also are required to

clarify the national polity to students.

Rearming Order

One of the most interesting movements set afoot by the Department of Education is Promotion of Pupils and Students Welfare Society.

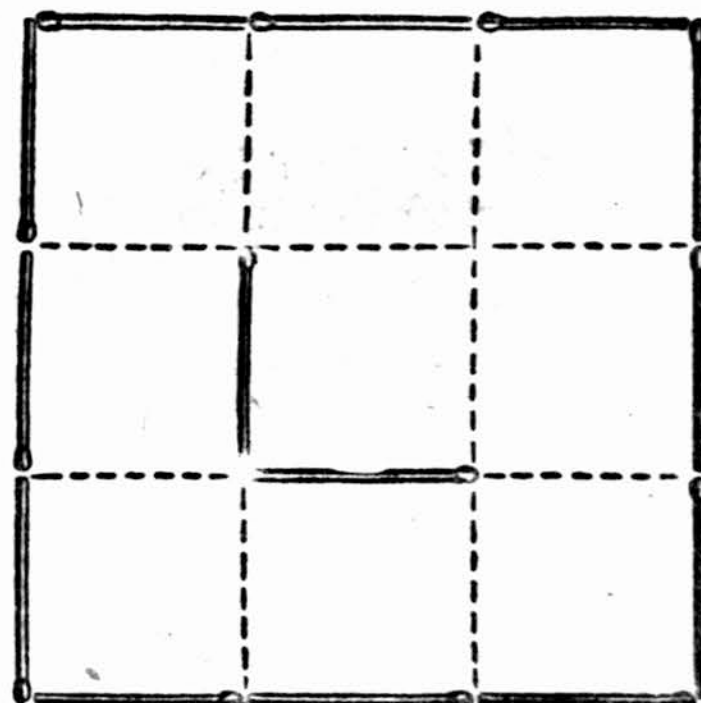
The purpose of this organization is to prevent agitation and unrest among students. Attention is given to students' financial and social conditions as well as to studies in this endeavour. Students who are found to be dangerous material are asked to attend a series of appropriate lectures for a year or longer—depending upon whether he satisfies his teachers. The more dangerous ones, of course, are sent to jail. It is the function of the Coaching—Teaching system to destroy radical thoughts. Under this plan large school classes are divided into groups of 20 or 30 students under a supervisor. These groups discuss the affairs of the day.

Nationalism is found in every bend of the Japanese educational system. More recently, under fire-brand, handle-bar-whiskered General Araki (Education Minister) there was an overhauling of the Tokyo Imperial University. The General demanded that all liberal-minded teachers and their text books be

WHO SAID SO?

- "The wife of Caesar should be above suspicion."
a. Julius Caesar c. Cleopatra
b. Marc Anthony d. Augustus Caesar
- "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley."
a. David Farragut c. George Dewey
b. O. H. Perry d. Nathan Hale
- "I awoke me morning and found myself famous."
a. C. A. Lindbergh c. Samuel Pepys
b. Westbrook Pegler d. Lord Byron
- "War it be, then; millions for defense, sir, but not one cent for tribute."
a. C. C. Pinckney c. Grover Cleveland
b. Stephen Decatur d. Henry Clay
- "The English are bent on war, but if they are the first to draw the sword, I shall be the last to sheathe it."
a. James Monroe c. Hitler
b. Napoleon d. Wilhelm II

New Tic Tac Toe



A GAME reminding of the ancient TIC TAC TOE can be played most anywhere with a box of matches. First plot out an imaginary square, each side of which is three matches in length and inside of which nine smaller squares may be arranged by the placing of single match sticks.

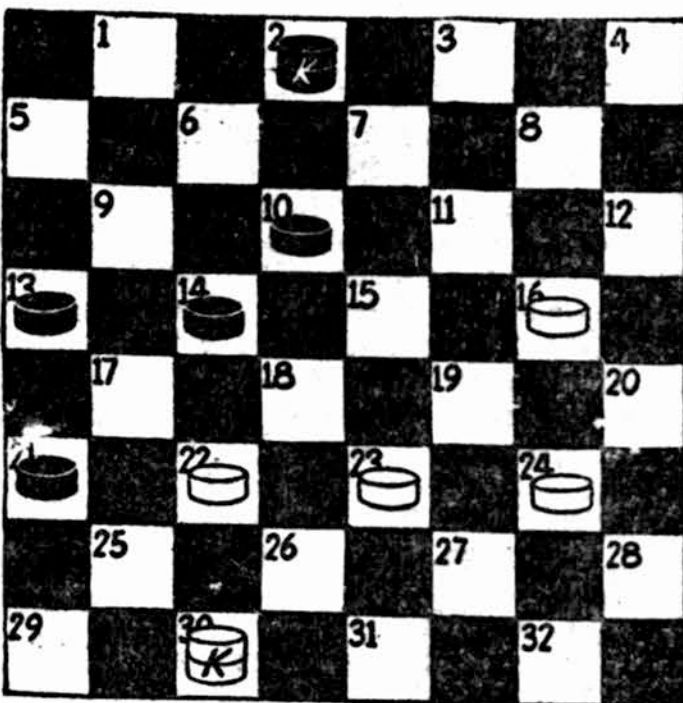
The object of the game is for each contestant to play one match alternately and endeavor to enclose the smaller squares. For every square that a contestant encloses, he is permitted to play an extra turn, and the player who succeeds in enclosing the third square of any horizontal, vertical or diagonal row of three squares says, "TIC TAC TOE," and wins the game.

The illustration shows a game in which fourteen matches have been played, seven by each contestant.

HOW ABOUT THIS?

WITHOUT algebra, solve this: If a brick weighs eight pounds and a half a brick, how much does a brick and a half weigh?

Checker Dilemma

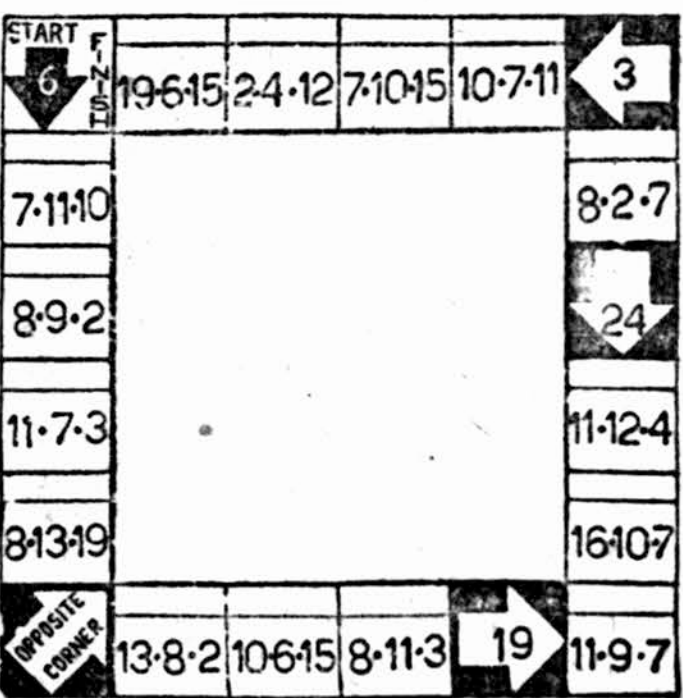


JACK is having a checker game with his intended father-in-law, Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith has promised that just as soon as the game is over, Jack could then take Alice to the movies. As Mr. Smith is a very slow player, and Jack knows better than to lose on purpose, it looks like quite a dilemma. The game is even, with a king and four men each. Jack knows that the game would take at least half an hour if he would permit Mr. Smith to meditate too long over the moves. What's more, Alice is getting impatient.

It is Jack's move (he has the black). After some deliberation Jack finds a way where he can win quickly. Study the board carefully and see if you can detect the winning moves.

Select-a-Code

THE object of the puzzle below is to reach FINISH after using every number in the square ONCE only. Begin in the square indicated by the starting number in the black arrow—the sixth square, anti-clockwise. Before starting to count you must select a code by which you will use the numbers. When you have chosen the starting number, count that many squares around. Pick the next number by your code wherever you land and proceed around in like fashion until you have used every number. Change direction in accordance with certain arrows as you land on them. As you use each number, check, circle or cross it out.



IMPOSSIBLE

WHAT is it that a person can place in his right hand which cannot be placed in his left hand?

CUTTING UP

IF it takes one second to cut a one yard of wallpaper off a 60-yard roll, how long would it take to cut the entire roll into one-yard lengths?

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 39)

put out of the institution. These men and their ideas had been accepted for 10 years or more. The University protested that it was an autonomous body which handled its own affairs. But the belligerent General won. He also had primary school histories rewritten in order that children might know Japan's true part in the China affair and its place in the world. The Japanese educational system has indeed become a servant of militant thought.



"Gracious! The siren's going early to-night."

NOISELESS AEROPLANES?

Some interest is attached to a report from Washington that a steam-power unit for aircraft will probably be submitted to the United States Army authorities in the near future. The engine, it is stated, is a turbine developing 3,000 h. p., and is noiseless writes the Air Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Engineers in the United States and also in Germany have made several attempts to evolve a steam engine for aeroplanes. Some years ago two brothers named Besler constructed a small machine powered with a two cylinder compound engine of 150 h.p. which was supplied with steam from a Dobel generator. Several flights were made at Oakland aerodrome California, with this aircraft, and so silent was the running of the engine that the pilot was able to converse with people on the ground from a height of 200 feet.

Six years ago another American submitted a steam-driven aeroplane design to the United States Army Air Corps. The layout consisted

of a central boiler installed in the fuselage with two 18 by 36 inch turbines arranged in the wings each developing 1,500 h. p. The design was not accepted.

In Germany experiments have been made with a Huettner turbine constructed for aircraft and some years ago plans were worked out for a big aircraft powered with a single Huettner engine of 2,500 h. p. It was calculated that its speed would be 270 m.p.h. and that it would be able to fly at 43,000 feet.

It is not known in this country to what extent this project advanced. The steam aero engine, if it could be brought to a practical form, would have very definite advantages over the petrol engine for war purposes. A steam-engine bobber, flying at a great height would be inaudible from the ground, for the power unit would have no external exhaust and problems of fuel supply would be solved. Furthermore, the steam engine is not seriously affected by conditions at high altitudes as is the petrol engine, which has to be supercharged in order to maintain power output. There are also cooling problems.

The substitution of the steam engine for the petrol engine would be a racial change, and as the possibilities of the former in aircraft use are virtually unexplored it is extremely unlikely that any developments will be made for a considerable time. Nevertheless American interest in the steam-driven aeroplane is not without some significance.

HISTORIC MAIDEN SPEECH

(Continued From Page 8)

to an end sooner. "I think that is a wholly illusory view", he declared. To suppose that by a few polite phrases here and polite phrases there they were going to persuade the captive nations to break their bonds and rise against their masters was a complete and absolute deception. The nations of Europe were ground down under a most bitter and efficient tyranny, and we had no right to expect they would rise in any effective way until victory had already emerged above the horizon. We should certainly be very wrong to count upon it.

"In one way", he said, "I think that this is a better world in a spiritual sense than it was two years ago. Then we were giving in to evil, and to-day we are resisting it." (Cheers). Instead of fussing too much about the new world order after the war we might concentrate on salvaging all that was good in this old world of ours, for there was much that was good—toleration, liberty, free speech, a broadening standard of living to which all classes had become accustomed in recent years. "Is all that nothing, and are we going to assume we can throw it all away and build some miraculous new world overnight?"

The Future

Whatever our war aims might be, unless we keyed ourselves to an absolute iron determination that when this war was over we would exert ourselves as fully in the years of peace and reconstruction as we had done in the war, all that we had given would be thrown away. We had seen the feckless survivors of the generation who saved Britain and the world a quarter of a century ago flinging away all the fruits of that victory and conducting us by one appalling disaster after another into the condition in which we were to-day. He did not believe that the young people of this country to-day intended to make that mistake again.

He did not think they were

"CHILD IS FATHER OF THE MAN"

(Continued From Page '6)

ceptable because they start sensations which satisfy the instinctive urge in the infant for joy or happiness. The acknowledgement of the existence of sensations necessitates the admission of consciousness also, because every adult human being is conscious of the sensations started by stimuli either internal or external.

Instructive Urges

Further, we find that the infant is not content with the stimuli that would be presented to it casually by its environment or deliberately by other individuals, but there is a persistent effort on its part to find fresh stimuli. The infant's constant turning of the eyes and head cannot be explained away either as an embryological or conditioned reflex. It is due to the instinctive urge to gain knowledge. Again the infant's turning away from stimuli exciting fear response and its clinging to the mother even before any conditioning or unconditioning starts, supplies clear evidence of the infant's instinctive urge to find security.

What little we have observed up to now of infant behaviour is sufficient for my purpose. We have found that not only the existence of sensations and consciousness has to be admitted, but also we have to admit that there are three fundamental instinctive urges in the infant. They are an urge for joy or happiness, an urge for knowledge and an urge for security. Other urges which, according to some philosophers, are instinctive, can be explained to be offshoots of these fundamental urges.

Now what are the instincts responsible for these urges in the infant? I say they are self-preservation, curiosity and love. That the urge for security is due to the instinct of self-preservation and urge for knowledge to curiosity will be found understandable. But, the instinct of love leading to the urge for joy or happiness requires some explanation. The instinct of self-preservation carries with it as its integral aspect love for self. The instinct of self-preservation cannot operate unless it is homogeneously integrated with love for self, and there can be no love unless there is joy or happiness accompanying it invariably. This love the infant first projects upon its mother and then upon its environment, the depth of love being proportionate to the degree of happiness the different parts of environment might give.

Freudian Theory Of Oral Eroticism

It has to be clearly understood that this love instinct has nothing to do with Freud's concept of libido and is not at all sexual in character, although sexual love is an offshoot of this instinct. Freud's concepts of skin, eye, mouth, anus

particularly impressed by our war-aim mongers, so many of whom were responsible for the situation in which we found ourselves. "I believe that the ordinary men and women of this country feel that they have been misled by caucuses of all three political parties. They now see the error of their ways and their leaders' ways, and they are now prepared for all sacrifices, and when victory is won they will not be concerned with the easy shibboleths of reconstruction but will wish to breast the hill of the future without the burden of futile commitments and inspired instead with the enduring hope of their own genius and sacrifice." (Cheers).

At the end of Mr. Randolph Churchill's speech several members went across to him to offer their congratulations.

and such other erotisms have no biological foundation, but are based upon his own interpretations of the experiences of the diseased and the dreaming section of a race bred and brought up in rank materialism. If we can only realise that the happiness caused to the child in being suckled is due to relief it gets by removing tension which is felt through the digestive tract and not through the mouth, we can at once rule out Freud's oral erotism. The same can be said of other infantile erotisms and also of his death instinct which is merely a figment of his own imagination. Whatever the value of Freud's contribution to medical psychology, I must say that his interpretations of love instinct are wholly misleading. Here I must also make it clear that hate is not at all instinctive. It is merely a psychological reaction arising whenever the love instinct is frustrated.

Now, if we were to examine the very early infant life in the light of what has been said up to now, we find that the mother satisfies all the instinctive urges of the infant by affording it security, knowledge and joy. That is why she is the source of supreme happiness to the infant. But, as the infant grows, frustrations become frequent, urges multiply and the infant's supreme happiness gradually starts waning. However, this study of very early infant life clearly shows the way by which we can secure supreme solace in this world which is full of frustrations and discomfort.

Way To Supreme Solace

Does the study imply that we should permanently retain our infant life? Certainly not. That would be intolerable even it were possible. The limitations of infant life are terrible. The way to supreme solace surely lies in using the process of conditioning and unconditioning in such a way that every internal and external stimulus should be rendered acceptable. Further the individual should reach such a condition of life that the fundamental instincts of self-preservation, curiosity and love will have reached their goal by securing for the individual eternal security in the form of eternal existence, eternal knowledge and eternal joy. Existence, knowledge and joy having been secured permanently the instinctive struggle for the attainment of these things will cease and every stimulus having been rendered acceptable there will be no cause for further disturbance. In short, such a condition would be the supreme solace of human life.

The claim of Yoga as it is put forth in the most authoritative Yogic texts is that it can create such a condition. By the processes of 'Yamas' and 'Niyamas', which are essentially the processes of conditioning and unconditioning, all stimuli are rendered acceptable. And, further, by physical and mental practices consciousness is raised to such a level that it realises that the real individual, which, of course, is not the body, is itself eternal existence, knowledge and joy. The Sanskrit equivalent for eternal existence is Sat, for eternal knowledge is Chit and for eternal joy is Ananda. I am sure, you will all agree that a state where the individual realises himself to be Sachchidananda or eternal existence, eternal knowledge and eternal joy cannot but be the supreme solace of human life. I feel that if behaviourists really succeed in developing any given healthy infant into a real saint, their processes will closely resemble the processes formulated by Yogic seers.

DREAMS ARE MERE WISH-FULFILMENTS

(Continued from Page 8)

door. He used to address the bishop with the usual courtesy 'My Lord.' On one occasion, however, when he knocked at the door the bishop asked, "Who is it?" To this the boy nervously replied, "The lord, my boy." You will clearly see from this that this was a slip of tongue. But it was not merely a slip of tongue. It indicated the true trend of the hotel-boy's emotion—or rather 'the mental interference of two different intentions': the fact that he both wanted to obey the bishop and yet would have loved to be in the position of the dignified bishop.

Let me give one more illustration of 'odd forgettings' from Freud. A certain gentleman fell in love with a lady who did not reciprocate his feelings. After sometimes she married another man with whom the former had business relations. But, whenever the disappointed lover wanted to write to the rival, who had married the lady, in connection with his business, he always forgot his name. You will at once see that this is a case of 'odd forgetting.' But think a little and you will find that it indicates a conflict and the man wants to forget all about this rather disappointing love affair and yet continue business relation with him.

The Motive

Here is an 'opposing current' of feeling which is against carrying out an intention. Such occurrences are often repeated in the daily life but a thought to them after what I have told you will reveal the intentions behind them. But, sometimes it happens that for doing a thing there is apparently no real motive. But it is not so; the motive is always there. Thus when a man takes away from a friend a Parker fountain pen and does not trouble himself to return it, though often reminded, does so owing to the acquisitive instinct with which he is born; that is, he wants to keep as many things to himself as he can though they may belong to others. This is a surprising and unpleasant truth for those who always borrow but never return.

Let me sum up: in order to approach the unconscious Freud has two methods of his own discovery. The method of free-association by relaxation and the method of Interpretation of Dreams. With the help of these we can approach and have an access to the unconscious.

This is a very brief outline what, according to Freud psycho-analysis is. I have not entered into a discussion whether or not Freud's theories are accepted by other workers in the field such as Adler, Jung and the rest of them.

Jamshedi Nav Roz, The Royal Festival

(Continued from Page 1)

pay a penny more for this ordinary stuff". This irritated the fair lady of the stall, and she would promptly retort that the buyer had no sense of the value of merchandize. After much jocular and farcical haggling, a price was agreed upon. The king and the Begums paid in cash; and they would "Often slip out of their hands, as if by accident, a few gold instead of silver "roupies", intended as a compliment to the "fair merchants." the present was received in the same unconscious manner, and the shopping ended in hilarious and witty scenes.

In Muslim Persia

This essentially Persian festival survived in Iran even after the Islamic conquest. This is to a great extent due to the speculative genius of the Persian, which enables him to discover a theoretical support for the ideals which he cherishes. Thus when some dashing theorist pointed out the coincidence of the date of Nav Roz with the date of the elevation of Ali (whom they adore) to the caliphate, it was more than sufficient to give religious sanction to the festival of heathen Persia.

Thus even to-day Nav Roz is celebrated in Iran with the same enthusiasm and spontaneous joy as in the good old days of Jamshed. Some ten days before the festival the houses are given a thorough "shaking". The carpets also are given a "sun bath", after which the dust of the passing year is thoroughly beaten out. The tailor's shop is haunted by the customers, who now and then pour in to remind him that their

Nav Roz garments should be ready in time.

Then comes the eagerly awaited day—the day which every Iranian desires should never die. Every one struts about in his "Sunday best" exchanging good wishes with each other. Even after the lapse of thousands of years, the custom of calling on friends on Jamshed's day has not lapsed. Smiling faces receive the visitors with the customary Iranian bow. Sweetmeats and sugar confectionary are laid before the visitors in large trays, from which they must eat. For according to tradition, "He who tastes sugar on the morning of Nav Roz before speaking, and anoints himself with oil, will keep off all sorts of mishap during the greater part of the year." The Persian also derives a royal sanction for his taste for sweetmeats from the fact that Jamshed discovered sugar cane on Nav Roz, and ordered that sugar should be made from it.

"Haft Sin" Ceremony

Every care is taken to keep open all the windows and doors of the house to serve as an alluring invitation to good spirits to enter the house and fill it with good luck for the New Year. In the courtyard bonfires are lighted. With a mixture of rue and mastic in the hands, every member of the family jumps over the fire reciting these words; "Paleness yours and redness ours"; which means that with the advent of Spring ruddy cheeks alone will be seen in future.

In the evening the table (sufra) is laid, for which seven articles are selected. It is essential that the names of each one of these articles should have the Persian letter 'Sin' (i.e. S) as the first letter. This is known as the 'Haft Sin' ceremony.

There are many other interesting Nav Roz customs, which have come down from the past, but are gradually becoming obsolete. Thus, for example, unmarried girls are taken out by a woman priestess to a crossing. There they sit with a lock fastened to their robes. The first passerby is offered sweetmeats and is requested to open the lock, which symbolises the opening of the way to good fortune for the damsel. This is known as the "Luck opening" ceremony.

Thus the Persians welcome the season of flowers, of the glory of gardens, and of the melodious songs of the 'bulbul'. But in the midst of universal rejoicings the conventional love lyricist of Persia is, perhaps, the only unhappy man. Not for him the new garments, the wine cup and the sweetmeats. He longs for an abuse from "thy sweet ruby lips", which alone can make his Nav Roz a really happy day. Every one holds silver and grains of wheat in his hands. But this love-lorn conventional remnant of the past wistfully longs for "the grain of the mole of thy silver face." With the picture of the beloved before his mind's eye he is a self-contented man yearning for nothing else:—

"Pistachios and almonds are the relish of the festival for others; But thy lips and eyes are for me no less than pistachios and almonds."

STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOK OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Continued from Page 9)

policy of autarky, has led to a growing use of substitutes. The German production of synthetic rubber in 1939 was estimated at 20,000 to 25,000 tons, world production of natural rubber amounting to 10,20,000 tons Benzol, alcohol and synthetic motor spirit have in certain cases replaced petroleum spirit. In regard to textiles, the past ten years have witnessed a veritable revolution; while the world production of natural silk has tended to decline, the output of artificial silk (rayon) was in 1939 two and a half times greater than in 1930 and the output of staple fibres rose in the same period from 28,000 tons to 490,000 tons.

A review of the monetary history of recent years brings you the spread and scope of the exchange control applied since the war in almost all countries of the world, the United States being a notable exception. As might be expected, public expenditure, so far as information is available, has been rising rapidly. Public debt, and more particularly internal debt, shows a corresponding increase. The floating internal debt of Germany, for example, rose from 6.5 million marks in March 1939 to almost 23 milliards in June 1940 and its total internal debt from 29.5 to more than 55 milliards. The internal debt of the United Kingdom rose between March 1939 and March 1940 from £7,200 millions to £7,900 millions and that of the United States from dollar 40,400 millions to dollar 43,000 millions in the twelve months ending June 1940. During the same period the increase in the case of Sweden was from 2,600 million to 3,600 million crowns. In Japan the public debt was almost doubled between March 1938 and March 1940.

In almost all countries note circulation has tended to rise; in some cases this tendency was accompanied by an increase in the reserves of central banks.

FIRST SOLO FLIGHT

(Continued from Page 6)

the aerodrome, I wheel across wind and shut off the engine... Down she glides, and when I turn her into wind I find that I have come in far too high. A few side-slips and other tricks fail to bring me below fifty feet at the centre of aerodrome. In consequence I give her a burst of engine and off I go again for another circuit.

Well Done

I feel more and more confident and, in my enthusiasm, with plenty of speed in hand, I send her into a steep bank—almost vertical—and, momentarily forgetting that at this angle my rudder had become my elevator in relation to the horizon, down plunges the nose towards earth, and up go the "revs." of my heart. Between the jigs and the reels she comes out like a dove, and I wheel round for landing—this time in the right spot. I glide down, dead-on, 100 ... 75 ... 50 ... 30... Back comes the stick to check the glide—back, back, until she sinks down to a few feet from the ground. And, now, accompanied by a few favourite ejaculations, right back with the stick the whole way... bump... bump, down delightfully on all three points. And, after a short run, she stops. The instructor runs over shouting "Well done! Well done!" as I sat awaiting his approach or reproach, I was afraid, I said, to put down that first time. "More than you had their fears on that point," he replied. And so as the wireless fellows say, from all these operations his aircraft returned safely to its base.

"THE RIVALS"

(Continued From Page 9)

insisted on taking his son to call upon Mrs. Malaprop and Miss Lydia.

This call was one to be remembered. Miss Lydia learned of her lover's deception in using a false name; she consigned him to oblivion forever and retired in a flood of weeping. Mrs. Malaprop was angry with Captain Jack for writing certain things about herself in notes to Lydia, which Mrs. Malaprop had bought from the maid. Sir Anthony was in a great fury at his son's strategic handling of his father's stated will.

Thus Captain Jack, alias Beverly, had angered everyone involved in his love affair.

In this mood of disappointment and anger, he received challenges to fight two duels. The suitor Acres had decided that his honour was touched by this Ensign Beverly; Sir Lucius Trigger felt himself outwitted when he heard that Miss Lydia was betrothed to one Captain Absolute.

In a fighting mood, Captain Jack went to the King's Mead Hall, where he was prepared to fight two men.

But the valets of the gentlemen had gone hastily to Lucy, who in turn conveyed to her mistress the horrible news of fighting and bloodshed, of swords and pistols. Sir Anthony had suspected something when he met his son on the street, finding him incoherent and secretive.

The ladies and Sir Anthony set out immediately; time was not to be wasted. As fast as their horses could pull the carriage, they sped to the dueling grounds.

Meanwhile events there had taken a fortunate turn. When Acres found that Ensign Beverly was the same as Captain Jack Absolute, he said that his challenge was off; since he had a quarrel with an alias, it really did not involve his honour. Sir Lucius in turn learned that his suit had not reached Miss Lydia, but had been diverted to the aunt. Thus he had nothing against Captain Jack since they had not really courted the same lady.

Not knowing about this settlement, Miss Lydia arrived with tears and pleas for forgiveness. Mrs. Malaprop admitted to Sir Lucius that she was willing to be wooed. The play ends with a romantic flourish, although Miss Lydia gave up her elopment with regret.

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A Fatal Mission To Abyssinia

(Continued From Page 10)

while he was acting strangely in the company of a man and woman on deck.

BODY WASHED ASHORE

All sorts of contradictory statements as to Loomis' fate continued until July 16 when—four weeks after his appearance—his body was found washed up at Warren Point, some 15 miles from Plymouth. Under his right ear was a circular wound, which appeared to have been inflicted before his death, and, based upon a post-mortem examination of the lungs, the verdict of the coroner's jury stated that death had been caused by a blow rather than by drowning. Against the theory that the young man had lost his balance and accidentally fallen overboard was advanced the argument that the sea on the night of his disappearance was unusually calm and that the rails of the two main decks of the Kaiser Wilhelm II were high.

The circumstances of Loomis' disappearance from the ship will probably remain a mystery of the sea until all watery graves yield up their uncanny secrets.

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Puzzle Solutions

Tricks with Figures: 1—99 9/9; 2—horizontal, 32958; vertical, 41976; 3—3 3/3 or 5 5/5; 4—22 plus 2 equals 24; 5—219,438,657.

Try This on Dad: Crack open a nut, show the kernel and then eat it.

Impossible: His left elbow.

Cutting Up: 59 seconds, since the last cut divides the last two pieces.

Who Said So: 1—a; 2—c; 3—d; 4—a; 5—b.

Poser for the Censor: "Arms will be landed on the island across the bay from the fort, some time before dawn."

Scrambled Animals: JAGUAR, COYOTE, CHEETAH, GROUND HOG, MONKEY, RA COON, PANDA, LION, REINDEER, CAM EL.

Checker Dilemma: Jack moves his black in 21 to 25, forcing the white king to jump to 21. Jack then moves his black in 14 to 17, forcing the king to jump the blacks in 17 and 10, and landing in 7, which enables Jack to clear the board with his king.

What Is This Tune: The Old Folks at Home.

Select-a-Code: The code is 2, 8, 1; in other words, all the second numbers first, third numbers second and first numbers third.

How About This: A brick and a half weighs 24 pounds.

ARAB	CARIB	CELT
LENO	ARETE	OLIO
ANIS	RIDS	SPINE
ROOT	DEE	STEAKE
NOTES	VEAL	
RI	NUN	RETRACTS
ANT	BASER	SNORE
BURS	SCANS	DOOR
ARTUS	AREAS	TUG
TEMPLARS	RUB	TE
EASE	BANAL	
STARTS	LAT	LEAS
TUNIS	MORO	BALI
UNTO	MAGOG	OSAR
BEER	ARENA	ATES

Crossword Puzzle Solution.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

SHE was a painter in water colours and was very proud of her work; also her complexion was the envy of her acquaintances.

At a dinner party one night she sat next to a shy, awkward young man, who cudgelled his brains to find something to say.

She tried to open conversation with him. With becoming modesty she said: "I expect you have heard that I paint?"

"Yes," he replied, gallantly, looking at her face. "But I don't believe it!"

A MAN telephoned a hardware store to order a scythe.

"Size?" asked the assistant who took the telephone call.

"Not size", the man replied. "Scythe".

"Yes, yes, I can hear you," said the salesman. "What size?"

"No, no, no," the customer yelled. "Not size, but scythe—SCYTHE. You know what a scythe is, don't you? A grass cutter."

The next day a delivery man appeared at the customer's house with a glass cutter.

AS Mike marched down the street, he passed two men who were talking on the corner, so he promptly joined in the conversation.

"Are you gentlemen arguin' about Oireland?" he asked.

"No," replied one of the men, "we're not. We're just discussing some personal affairs."

Apparently satisfied, Mike walked on. But he hadn't gone more than five yards when an idea struck him. He turned round again and came back to the two men.

"Faith!" he cried. "Maybe you think Oirland isn't worth arguin' about!"

A SUNDAY school teacher was trying to impress on her pupils the need for missionaries in the East, and told the story of a poor native who broke his arm and was taken to hospital, where he learned for the first time about the Christian religion.

"Very soon," she concluded, "he was well and returned to his home. Now, how could he learn more about religion?"

There was silence for a moment, then one bright girl volunteered, "Please, he could break his other arm."

TWO burnt-cork lodgers were giving an entertainment on the sands.

While one of them was telling funny stories about boarding-house landladies, the other went among the crowd, making a collection.

He arrived in front of a stern-looking woman who promptly snatched the tambourine from his hand and emptied its contents into her own. Then she returned the tambourine to the astonished lodger with the remark: "Tell your friend that I'm the landlady he forgot to pay the last time he lodged with me."

DENNIS was taken to his first harvest festival. Among the offerings of fruit and flowers, the bunches of purple grapes on the pulpit greatly took his fancy.

When the offertory box came round he put in sixpence and said, confidently, "Grapes, please."

ISAACS went to order a new suit and his wife went with him.

After inspecting a number of materials he found one to his liking, but discovered that the suit would cost him six guineas. Isaacs considered this excessive, and said so.

After some argument, the tailor said: "The price of this suit is six guineas; I'm sorry I can make no reduction".

Isaacs still seemed to hesitate, when his wife losing patience, snapped: "Oh, Ikey, give the man his money, and don't be so Scotch!"

TWO Jews were separating when one said, "Au revoir."

"Vat's dat?" asked the first.

"Dat's good-bye in French."

"Vell," said the first, "carbolic acid."

"Vat's dat?" asked his friend.

"Dat's good-bye in any language."

THE waxworks show was doing rather badly, and the manager was racking his brains to think how he could carry on.

Then one of the few patrons came up to him.

"Most lifelike, sir," he said. "I really must congratulate you on your show here. That tableau in the last room—the three workmen sitting in front of a hole in the wall—it's the most lifelike thing I've ever seen!"

The manager jumped to his feet.

"That one?" he cried. "Why, do you know I'm paying those three men two bob an hour to repair that hole!"

"WHAT did you think of the big fight last night?" Bill asked Donovan of his pal.

"Fight!" retorted Bill, scornfully. "If the missus and me put up a show like that on a Saturday night the neighbours would boo us."

Our Humorist At Large



Employer: "Been out to get your hair cut, eh? What do you think would happen if I were always going out to get my hair cut?"

Office Boy: "The barber wouldn't 'arf larf, sir."



Pat: "Sure, the Oirish 'uv always been great fighters. Didn't they name the greatest foight in all history after an Oirishman?"

Cockney: "'Ow d'yer make that out?"

Pat: "Begorra! Don't tell me you've never heard of R. McGeddon."

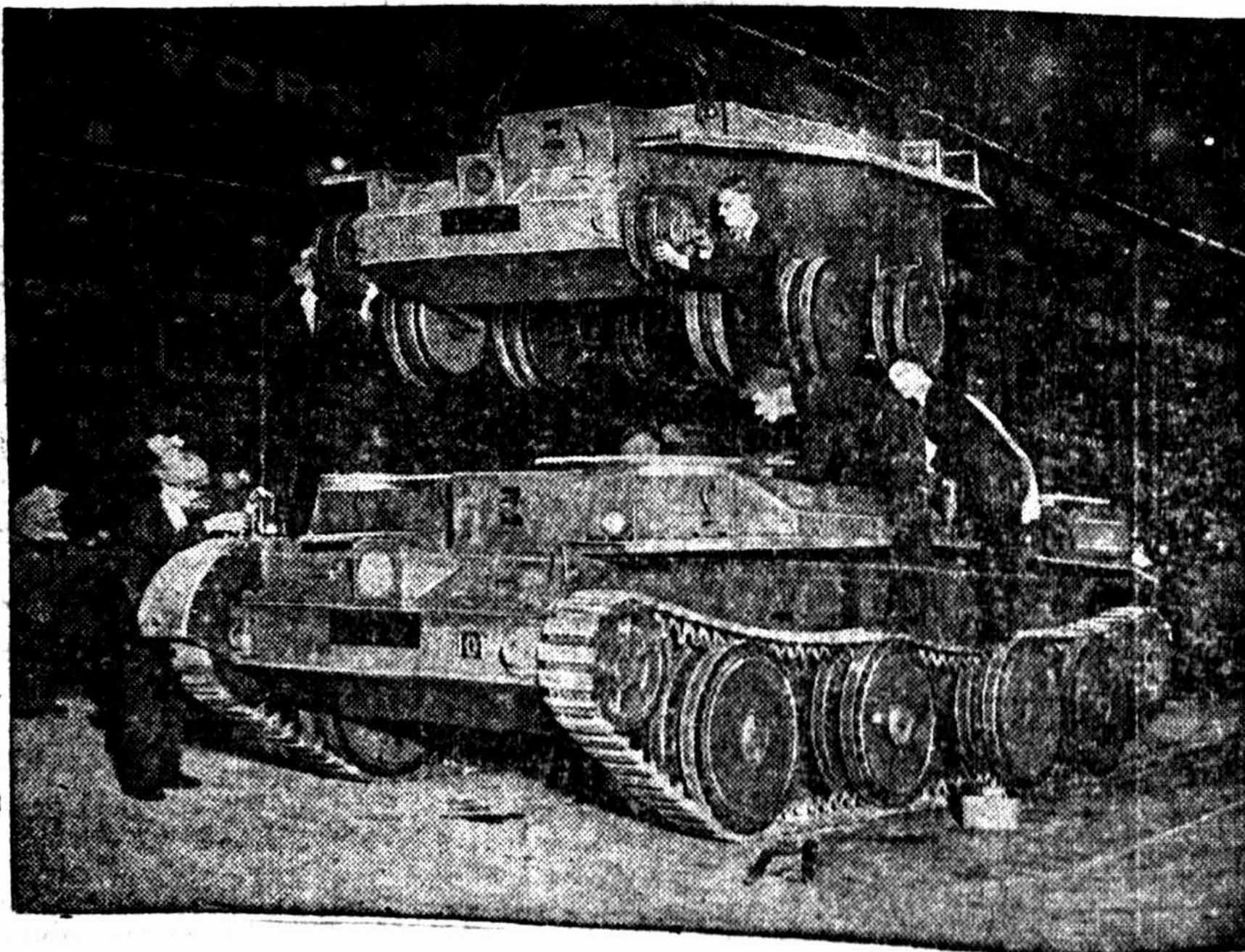


Crator: "You don't agree, eh? Well, what do you think I ought to do to help my fellow man?"

Voice from the crowd: "Get yer 'air cut!"

BRITAIN READY TO FACE ENEMY

Tanks above and tanks below in the assembly hall of a British armaments factory.





Two hundred and fifty women are now employed as goods porters in the Midlands and the North of England, as a substitute for male labour where that is not available. Photo shows: Some of the women porters at work.



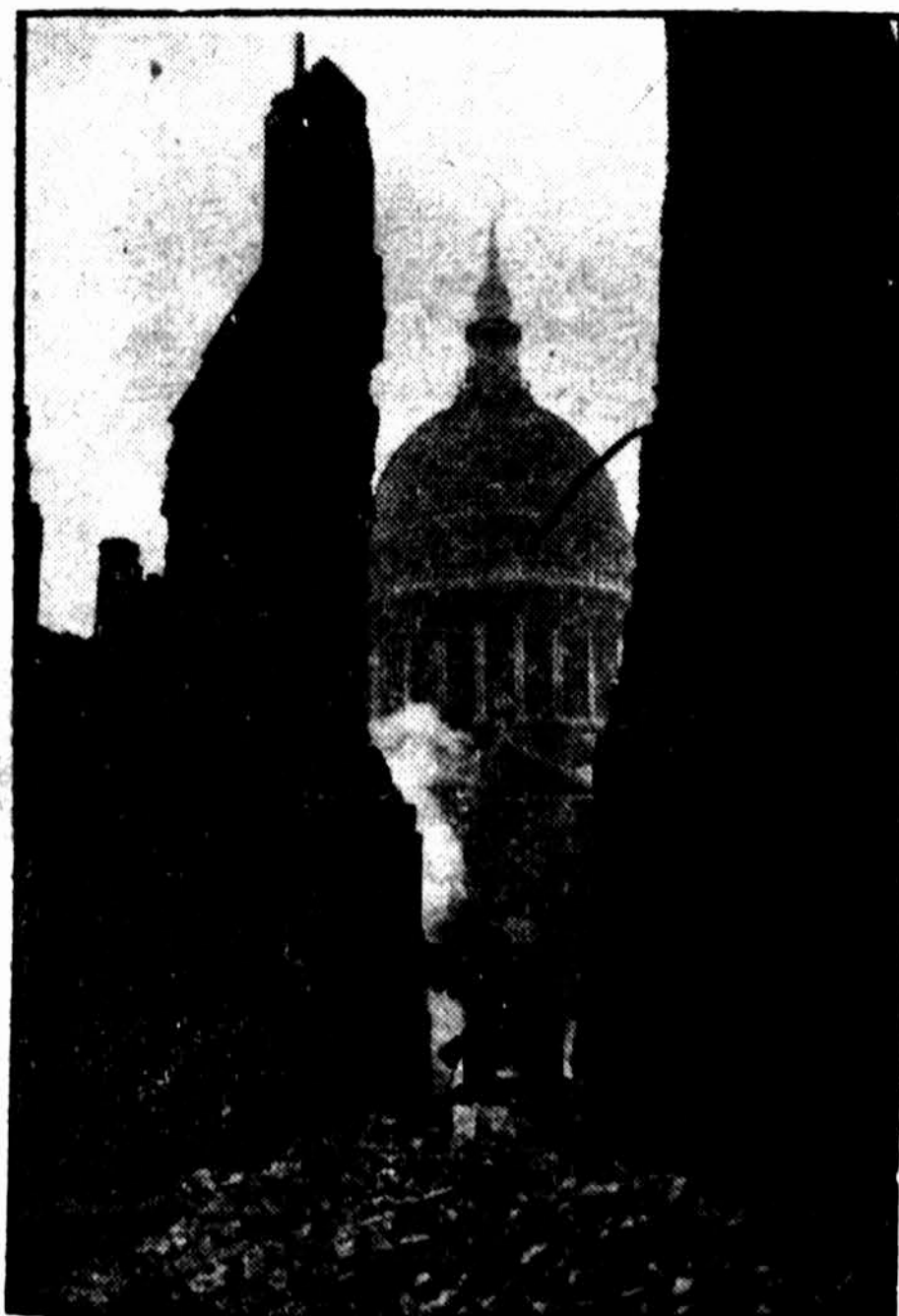
"O. K. Right away there!" cries the Underground portress with just that professional shout and wave.



AMONG THE CLOUDS.

The excitement of air combat is not the only thrill experienced by fighter pilots. There is a new world of astonishing beauty among the clouds, as these pictures show.

British Hurricane formations above the lower cloud layers patrol in an aerial wonderland. These fighters can fly at a height of more than six miles.



Left.—A new view of St. Paul's Cathedral from Newgate Street, London, where unsafe buildings dynamited by engineers now reveal Wren's masterpiece.

★

Right.—An "international brigade" picture showing the free peoples of the Allied nations united against Hitler: The workers on this job of clearing up raid debris in bombed London are Frenchmen, Belgians, Poles, Czechs and Britons—all working side by side as friends.



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